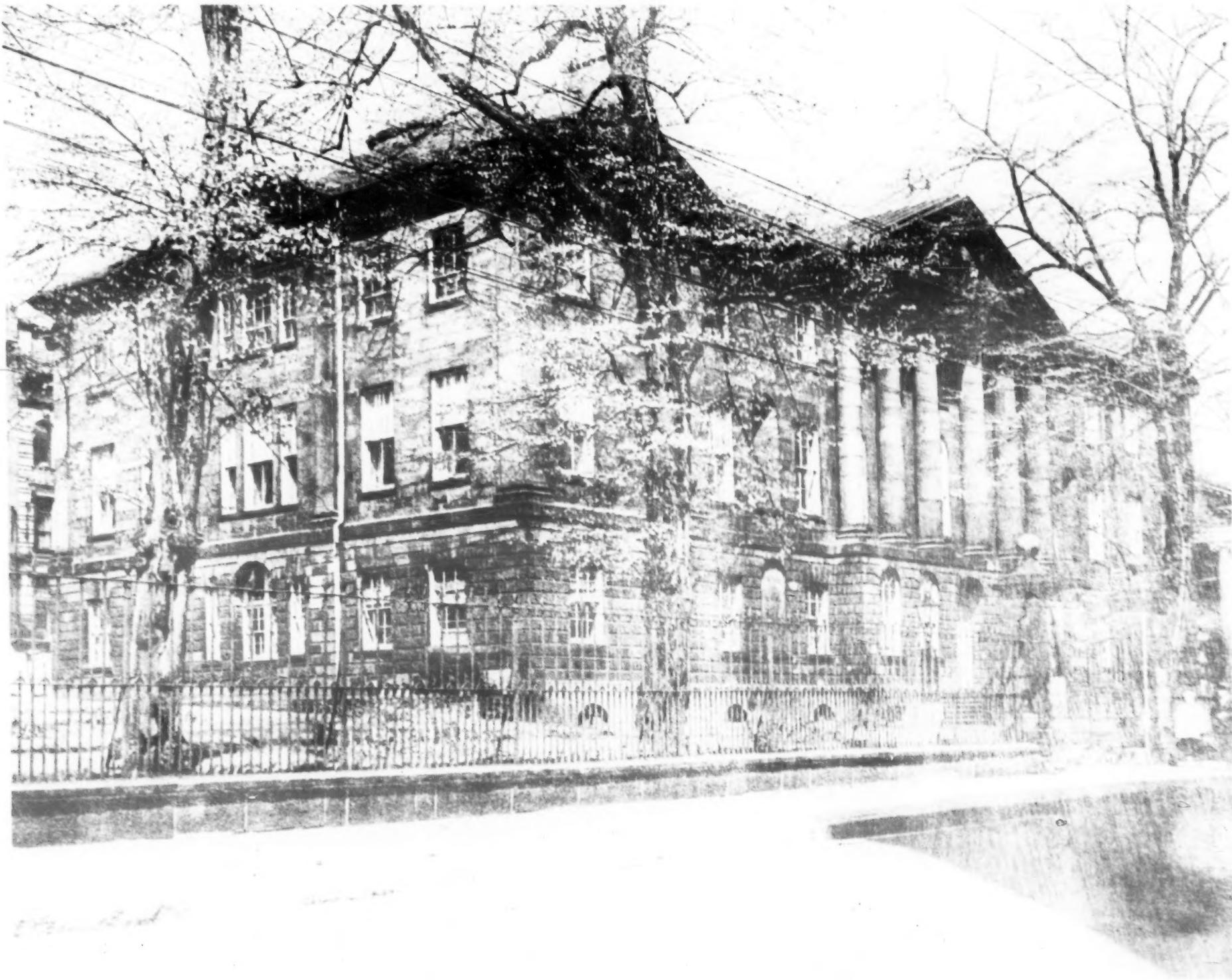




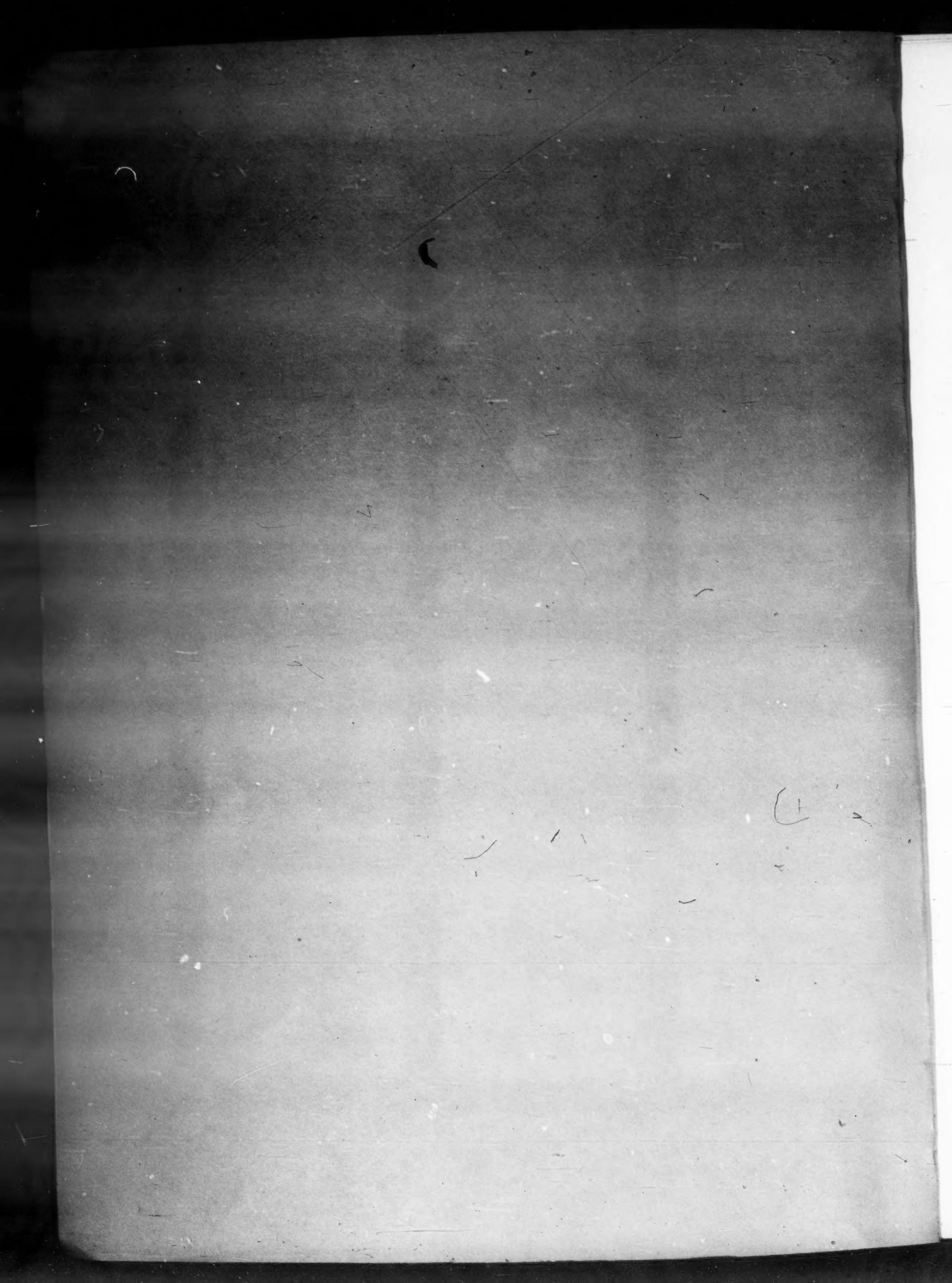
MLA BULLETIN

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 21 NUMBER 2 WINTER 1957



PROVINCE HOUSE, HALIFAX, N.S.

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MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BULLETIN

Volume 21, Number 2

21
Winter 1957

Editor: Miss Evelyn Campbell, Nova Scotia Research Foundation
P. O. Box 1027, Halifax, N. S.

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The MLA is very much gratified that one of its members has been honoured by an appointment under the Colombo Plan. Don Redmond, who has edited the BULLETIN so competently for five years, has been appointed Technical Advisor to the Ceylon Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research. We wish Don well but hope that he will come back to us. At this time, of course, many of us would be pleased to exchange the wintry air of the Maritimes for the somewhat warmer Sirocco of Colombo. We have received a letter from Don which comes too late for this issue but we shall look forward to further news from Ceylon.

I have agreed to edit the BULLETIN for 1957 with the understanding that I shall have the closest cooperation of the members. I wish to thank particularly the staff of the Provincial Library for their editorial help. I shall be pleased to receive any articles or suggestions.

The BULLETIN for 1957 will present an historical survey of library services in the Atlantic provinces.

I should like to wish all the members a most happy and successful New Year and to thank them for their great kindness to me during a recent illness.

Evelyn Campbell

Mr. Robert Rogers, Executive Librarian of the University of New Brunswick, left Fredericton on December 28 for Detroit, where he has been appointed to the staff of the Detroit Public Library as an Adult Assistant in the Home Reading Service Department.

After a brilliant academic career at the University of New Brunswick (B.A. 1948), and at the University of Toronto (M.A. Philosophy 1950), Mr. Rogers was the winner of a Beaverbrook Overseas Scholarship. He spent 1950-51 at the Library School of the University of London, where, after the completion of his thesis, he was awarded the Diploma in Librarianship in 1953. He joined the staff of the University of New Brunswick Library in 1951 as Assistant Librarian, and in 1955 he was appointed Librarian.

In addition to his library work, Mr. Rogers has served as editor of The Fiddlehead, and has given much time and talent to the work of the Student Christian Movement, the Fredericton Council of Churches, the York-Sunbury Historical Society and the local branch of the United Nations Association in Canada. His published works include articles in the C.L.A. Bulletin and the M.L.A. Bulletin. His poems have appeared in The Fiddlehead, Saturday Night, Contact, Canadian Forum and Canadian Poetry Magazine. A chap-book, The White Monument, was published by Ryerson Press in 1955. His thesis Books and Pamphlets by New Brunswick Writers, 1890-1950, is a valuable contribution to New Brunswick bibliography.

His resignation is a great loss not only to the University of New Brunswick, where he has worked so energetically to improve the services offered by the Library, but also throughout the Maritimes, where he has been an extremely valuable officer and member of the N. B. and Maritime Library Associations. He has also been active in the work of the Canadian Library Association. The best wishes of his many friends go with him to Detroit in his new and challenging position.

Miss Betty Cooper has recently joined the staff of the Mount Allison Memorial Library in Sackville, N. B. Miss Cooper is a chartered librarian, and an ALA, a graduate of Brighton and London Library Schools. From 1948 to 1950, she was deputy librarian to the Institution of Naval Architects, London, where she compiled and had published a bibliography of its Scott Collection on naval architecture. In 1953, she became librarian to Aluminium Laboratories, Ltd., Banbury, Oxon. She has now joined the staff of the Mount Allison Library as assistant librarian (cataloguer).



At the November meeting of the Halifax Library Association, Miss Mary Cameron, Vice-President for Nova Scotia, on behalf of the Maritime Library Association, presented Mr. Donald A. Redmond with the M.L.A.'s gift. Mr. Redmond, who is on a year's leave of absence under the Colombo Plan, is shown above admiring the gift, while Mrs. Redmond looks on. Beside Mrs. Redmond is Miss Barbara Murray, who will be librarian at the Nova Scotia Technical College during Mr. Redmond's absence.

THE
NOVA SCOTIA

UNION CATALOG

by GLADYS BLACK

The Nova Scotia Union Catalogue is pleased to be able to report on its increased use during 1956. Scarcely a day has passed without at least one telephone request for the location of a book, and as the catalogue grows, chances of locating a wanted volume increase. Exclusive of these telephone requests and of the hundreds of our requests from the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries, Interlibrary Loan requests, routed through our Union Catalogue, from within Nova Scotia and through the National Library from other Canadian and even one or two American libraries, have nearly doubled over 1955. 132 requests were filled, and only three had to be returned with the volume unlocated.

We have received, during 1956, 14,202 cards for inclusion in the Union Catalogue. During the same period, 13,506 entries have been incorporated into the Main Union Catalogue. Of these, 9343 were new entries, the rest being additional locations for titles already represented. A record of each of these 9343 new entries was sent to the National Library Union Catalogue. These figures show that we shall have to spend a few more hours on the Union Catalogue to keep up with the new additions!

Of the withdrawal records sent to us in 1956, 426 were for the last copy of a title in the Union Catalogue, and for these a withdrawal record was sent to the National Union Catalogue.

2327 Secondary Entry cards were also made and filed into the catalogue. These represent in the main joint authors and subjects of biographies.

Work of the stamping and cutting of the rolls of photographed cards is proceeding slowly, though not so slowly as we had feared, since we have had the help, in this job, of Miss Elliott's clerical assistant. All the Acadia University cards are stamped, cut and filed into one alphabet, and more than half of the Dalhousie University cards are stamped and cut. During the summer, we began to incorporate the Acadia and Dalhousie photographed cards into the Main Catalogue, editing the catalogue carefully in the process. By the end of the year, 1692 of these entries (A to Al) had been made.

Again, we thank you all for your co-operation in all kinds of ways, and hope that you will continue to make use of the services of the Union Catalogue, and of the other bibliographical aids we are accumulating.

THE LIBRARY OF RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1753-1830
by Shirley Elliott



Richard John Uniacke Esq.

1801

The average visitor to Mount Uniacke, accustomed as he is today to the bright and glossy jacketed product of modern presses, will probably pause only a moment in the doorway of the Library. He will perhaps exclaim at the enormous size of Richard John Uniacke's custom made arm chair, cast a casual glance at the shelves tightly packed with brown leather bound volumes, and then pass on to the end of the hall to admire the delicate pink and gold beauty of the French porcelain china displayed on a large mahogany chest of drawers.

Occasionally, however, a visitor has appeared - a professor, a teacher, a student of history, yes, even a librarian - whose curiosity is instantly aroused at the sight of these book laden shelves, and who has involuntarily asked the guide, "What sort of books are they?" Since up until now there has been no comprehensive listing of the titles, and the guide's duties do not take him beyond the rope-crossed doorway, the answer has been necessarily vague and unspecific. Consequently the Nova Scotia Travel Bureau of the Department of Trade and Industry, which is directly responsible for the administration of Uniacke House, requested the Provincial library to undertake the compilation of a list which, in addition to its academic interest, would also serve as an inventory for the Department. Thus it was, that, one sunny morning in the summer of 1955, Alberta Letts and I, armed with a copious supply of scratch cards and sharpened lead pencils, embarked upon the thoroughly delightful task of penetrating the mysteries of Richard John's Library.

At the outset the temptation was to browse, picking at random among the books, on whose spines the gilt lettering had long ago been obliterated, but we soon evolved a system of working shelf by shelf, title by title, at the same time bringing together odd volumes of sets which had been separated for many years. Since the time at our disposal was necessarily limited, our plan was to make as simple an entry

as possible, with the name of the author, the place, the publisher, and date; no paging, but the number of volumes in the case of a multi-volume set. In some cases the title page was missing, as was instanced in a 17th century edition of Abraham Cowley, and such discrepancies, albeit provocative, added considerably to our task. As was frequently the case in the literature of the 18th and 19th centuries, many titles were pseudonymous, which sent us hurrying off to consult Cushing, and Halkett and Laing.

All the entries were carefully checked against the bibliographical sources. In Halifax -- the Cambridge Bibliography of English literature, Lowndes' Bibliographers' manual, the British Museum Catalogue, Allibone's Critical dictionary of English literature, and the Dictionary of national biography, to mention only a few. It was a most absorbing task, punctuated at intervals by an especially interesting find, as for example, an item of early Nova Scotiana (of which there were disappointingly few); a provocative title, such as Sam Syntax's description of the cries of London (London, n.d.), Old maids, their varieties, characters, and conditions (London, 1835), and an inscription, such as that appearing on the flyleaf of an ornately bound Bible, "From the Most Gracious Marchioness of Rockingham to little Mary, 1792." Finally, the list of several hundred titles was classified under general subject headings, e.g.: History, Geography, Travel, Literature, Religion, Philosophy, Law, Political Economy, Government, Education and Agriculture, with sub-divisions within the larger classifications.

It is a matter of general regret that so little material has been preserved for us today concerning the life of Richard John Uniacke, whose dynamic figure played such a vital role in our Province's early history. A perusal of this completed list provides a rare insight into the mind and character of the man who, so history reports, spent much of his time, especially in later years, among the books which he had gathered about him through his lifetime. Here is a typical gentleman's library - the quiet, dignified setting for rows of books bound in rich brown leather, each one bearing the bookplate of the owner. Since the majority of the books bear this plate, and were published prior to Uniacke's death in 1830, we can assume that these were the books of his own choice, and that the library exists today substantially as it did a century and a quarter ago. The major addition since that period has been the collection of theological books of mid-19th century origin, bearing the signatures of Uniacke's son, Robert Fitzgerald, onetime rector of St. George's church and his wife, Elizabeth Franklin, who was apparently also of a religious turn of mind.

Uniacke was 21 years of age when he first came to Nova Scotia from Ireland, by way of the West Indies and Philadelphia, in 1774. He returned to Dublin, however, in 1777, where he completed his apprenticeship as an attorney at the King's Inn, to be subsequently admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia on April 3, 1781. Apparently Uniacke first began assembling a library during this sojourn in the Old Country, for several of his books bear the Dublin imprint of this period - Raynal's Philosophical and political history (1774), Henry Howe's Sketches of the history of man (1779); Wilson's History of the reign of Philip the second (1777), and MacIntosh's Travels in Europe (1779). Other titles with an earlier imprint, but bearing a second person's name, obviously came to Uniacke second hand, e.g. Clarendon's History of the rebellion (1719), Smollett's History of England (1757) Colly Cibber's Lives of the poets (1753), as well as works of the classical writers Horace, Vergil, Livy, Cicero and Homer.

Here was a man intensely interested in the course of human events, as the large number of books in history, geography, biography, travel, and political economy bears ample evidence. With the advent of the American and French Revolutions came a flood of controversial political literature, of which many titles found their way into the possession of this zealous young lawyer and politician of the new Colony -- Adam Smith's Wealth of nations (1776), Montesquieu's Spirit of laws (1768), Thoughts on the present state of affairs with America, by William Pulteney (1778), Political essays concerning the present state of the British Empire (1772), and many others. One may well conjecture to what extent Uniacke's reading affected the character of his participation in the early political life of Nova Scotia. Nor has Uniacke neglected the tools of his profession, for there are many law books to be found, including an edition of Blackstone's Commentaries (1771), The attorney's practice in the Court of the King's Bench, by a Gentleman of the Inner Temple (1759), and several copies of Uniacke's own Statutes at large of Nova Scotia, published by John Howe in 1805, to mention only a few.

Literature takes a prominent position on the shelves -- there are whole sets of the works of Moliere, Swift and Voltaire, while poetry, particularly that of the Romantic poets, is well represented, including two remarkably fine sets of a 10 volume edition of Scott, published by Constable in Edinburgh in 1823. Fiction, too, is not forgotten--Defoe, Fielding, Richardson, Maria Edgeworth, "Monk" Lewis, William

Godwin all find a place and, from appearances, were apparently well read. Turning to religion, the number of Bibles and prayer books, of all sizes and shapes, is legion, and there appeared to be so much duplication that I am afraid we were not too conscientious in fully listing them. Visitors to Uniacke House will recall the 12 chairs flanking the left side of the front hall, which were provided for the servants' use at family prayers. It is reasonable to suppose that each servant also had his own prayer book, in addition to those used by the large family connection. Books on education, particularly elementary texts in English, French, Latin, and Greek, are common, which would lead one to believe that the Uniacke children (of whom there were 12), might have received their early education at home. French language titles occur so frequently that one would assume that Uniacke himself must have been fairly proficient in that tongue.

There remains a final grouping of titles which we found to be particularly interesting, those books of a practical or scientific nature -- do-it-yourself books -- which were probably purchased with the purpose of improving the estate -- Select mechanical exercises, showing how to construct clocks, orgeries, and sun dials (London, 1773), On planting and rural ornament (London, 1803), The theory and practice of warming and ventilating public buildings (London, 1825); and Essays on the management of the dairy (London, 1816), to mention only a few. Nor is domestic economy neglected -- there are cook books, including The cook's oracle (London, 1822), and another in Dutch, and handbooks on practical medicine, for example, Buchan's Domestic medicine (12th ed., 1791), which must have come into frequent use in this large family.

These titles that I have mentioned, only a few of many hundreds, will serve to indicate, in some measure at least, the nature of Uniacke's library. It is not a valuable library, from the standpoint of the antiquarian and the bookseller, for there are few first editions, and the titles could be duplicated with little difficulty. It is, however, as I have previously indicated, a splendid example of a gentleman's library of the early 19th century and at the same time serves as a means of insight into the mind and personality of this brilliant, yet controversial, figure in Nova Scotia's history.

L I B R A R Y L I T E R A T U R E N O T E S

by ANNIE MCKAY

"INTERLIBRARY LOANS AND COOPERATION" stresses the need for using consideration and common sense when requesting loans or help in reference questions. (Special Libraries, Jan. 1957)

With respect to loans, it would be well for librarians to brush up once in a while on the code drawn up by the ACRL of the ALA. They would be reminded that "interlibrary loan service is a courtesy and a privilege, not a right, and is dependant upon the cooperation of many libraries."

As for reference questions, three do's for librarians to observe before requesting help from another librarian are given. 1) Make sure that the question is understood completely. 2) Check all sources at hand; make record of indexes used, and subject headings covered, and pass along this information to the other librarian. 3) Try the proper department of the public library, if it is at all possible, but don't expect its staff to spend an extra amount of time helping you.

Another appeal to librarians to observe the code and not send requests "hit or miss . . . without first having done all in (their) power to verify a title's location and to check with the nearest bibliographical center to ascertain exactly where that book may be located". The use of the standard interlibrary loan form also is urged. (Library Journal, Dec. 15, 1956)

ASLIB PERIODICALS: As from January, 1957, Aslib Information and Aslib Proceedings are to be incorporated into one new monthly publication, with the title of Aslib Proceedings: incorporating Aslib Information. The contents of the new bulletin will include members' letters, reports of Branch and Group activities, and reports of major decisions of the Council. (Aslib Information, Nov. 1956)

S. L. A. TRANSLATIONS CENTRE: A central depository for the translations of scientific publications, now done at various institutions in the United States, has been made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation to the S. L. A. It will include translations from Russian, previously held at the Library of Congress. Translations may be borrowed or photocopies obtained from the Science Translations Centre, The John Crerar Library, 86 East Randolph St., Chicago 1, Illinois. (Aslib Information, Dec. 1956)

COPYRIGHT LAWS : A compilation of the copyright laws, rules, etc. of 85 countries, and of the conventions of Berne, Washington, etc., has been published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington. Prepared by UNESCO in cooperation with the Copyright Office of the U.S. and the Industrial Property Dept. of the Board of Trade of the U. K., "Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World" is entirely in English, in a 2,000-page loose-leaf binder. (Library Journal, Dec. 15, 1956)

RECLASSIFICATION : From Dewey to L. C. Michigan State University Library plans to reclassify its 700,000 volume collection; approximate cost \$250,000, approximate time, 10 years. (Library Journal, Dec. 15, 1956)

GRANT FOR LIBRARY RESEARCH : The Ford Foundation has made a 5-year grant of \$5,000,000 to establish and maintain the Council on Library Research, Inc. The Council will carry out programs, chiefly through grants-in-aid to institutions and individuals, to increase co-operation in the selection and use of library resources, and to make use of technological developments for the benefit of library users.

President of the Council is Verner W. Clapp, formerly Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress. The new organization's address is 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC. (Aslib Information, Nov. 1956; ALA Bulletin, Nov. 1956)

NEW VENTURE : A picture loan collection, made up partly of original paintings (for rent and for sale) and framed reproductions (for rent only) has been built up during the past 2½ years at St. Catharines Public Library. It has taken some time for the idea to become popular, but now about half the pictures are in circulation. The reasons people give for borrowing pictures are varied and amusing. Even though the borrower's purpose may be only to take away the bare look from a newly painted room, the library staff feel it is an undertaking worth carrying on. (Feliciter, Nov. 1956)

SALARIES : Always of interest is news of new salary schedules that have been approved by the powers-that-be. Saskatchewan Library Association Bulletin, Dec. 1956, reports new scales for Provincial Government libraries and Regina Public Library. There are three grades of Librarian in each schedule. For the Provincial Government libraries the range from initial salary for Librarian I to the maximum for Librarian III is \$3312 to \$5100. For Regina P.L. it is \$3400 to \$5100.

LIBRARIES TO THE RESCUE of overcrowded homes. Grace T. Stevenson, guest editor (A.L.A. Bulletin, Nov. 1956) cites a clipping, received from a correspondent in England, headed "Refuge from Television". It told of the establishment in a few libraries of "Homework Rooms", for the use of students who found it difficult to study at home.

"THE FUTURE OF THE BOOK" is the feature article in Alberta Library Association Bulletin, Dec. 1956. Written by Dr. Alexander Calhoun, the A.L.A.'s honorary president for 1956-57, it sets out the facts as to the present use of the book and the competition it is up against from mass media and the materialism, tensions, and craze for speed of the modern way of life. Nowadays "intellectuals" are treated with contempt as eggheads." Despite the low percentage of adult readers, as shown by statistics, Dr. Calhoun is "not dubious about public libraries having a future. But it will be a different future... Prospective librarians should take a long look at this situation (a rapidly changing world) and in their university training give a good deal of attention to scientific subjects while not neglecting the humanities."

DICTIONARY PLEASE: While scanning the literature for the above notes, we tripped over this: "The purpose of the demonstration will be to show the technical and scientific public the possibilities inherent in automation of the information retrieval-delivery phase of library and documentation operations." (Special Libraries Association Bulletin, Dec. 1956) Those interested in retrieving will find more information on the subject in Library Journal, Jan. 15, 1957.

A. L. A. RECEIVES GRANT: A commendable grant of \$26,000 has been made to the American Library Association by the Lilly Endowment Inc., "to promote more extensive and imaginative use of library resources by undergraduate students. (Saturday Review, Feb. 2, 1957)

LIBRARIAN VISITS HALIFAX & SYDNEY

Miss Jessie Mifflin, Supervisor of Regional Libraries for Newfoundland, spent a short time in Halifax and Sydney on her way to St. John's. Jessie was the guest of the Ambassador Book Company at their Book Fair in Toronto the latter part of January. Jessie's visit provided an opportunity to discuss material for the M. L. A. Bulletin, and also the Annual Conference of the Association which will be held in Sydney this year.

LIBRARY RESOURCES OF YARMOUTH - PAST - PRESENT - FUTURE

by GRACE S. LEWIS, Secretary, Yarmouth Public Library Board.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, a number of men and one woman of Yarmouth assembled together and made the decision to found a circulating library. They drew up a list of desirable books for such a library, and commissioned one of the many Yarmouth sea-captains to buy them in England. Thus the first "public" library in Nova Scotia, and one of the very earliest in what is now Canada, was founded and given the name of the Yarmouth Book Society. Its first home was in the Starr House, residence of great-grandfather James Starr, on Main Street. The deep cupboard where it stood is still to be seen in the sitting-room, and the catalogue and other papers concerning this library are still treasured.

In the long years that followed there were numerous Sunday school and church libraries assembled for the Sabbath observers. Today, the only church library of which we often hear is that of St. Ambrose Cathedral, a fairly new library. Other book clubs or lending libraries were conducted in the town during later years, a fee being charged to members.

The Book Society has had different homes. Eventually, in 1874, land was deeded to trustees for the use of the Milton Library, as it had now been named. On that deeded land the late Mrs. Robert Cale and her sister, Miss Clara Killam, built and presented to the Society in 1889, the Milton Library - the small and rather attractive wooden building on the west side of Main Street. Here, until a very few years ago, books and magazines were lent to the members every Saturday evening. Funds for the purchase of the magazines were raised from the interest on a small legacy left by Mrs. Cale, and from the members' fees. For many years the running expenses were contributed by the late Miss Clara Cale. The building and library are now under control of the Milton Library and Improvement Society. When Mr. Peter Grossman was Provincial Librarian he visited this library and made an assessment of its contents. In it may be found a number of bound volumes of the Yarmouth Herald for early years, a considerable collection of older books of varying values, and many bound volumes of magazines. Mr. Grossman advised the authorities to keep the latter for their value as reference material. There are also many unbound magazines for past years. At present this library is not functioning.

The first free public library of Yarmouth was opened in 1872, when the Hon. L.E. Baker placed a large collection of books and curiosities upstairs in his building on Central St., to be used as a town library and museum. This library was open to the public once a week.

The first annual report of the Yarmouth Public Library and Museum stated that this library had an average annual circulation of 4,000 books. Its museum collection was "presented by shipmasters and others". When Mr. Baker died in 1899 he left this library and museum along with \$8,000 for a free public library and museum for Yarmouth, on condition a similar amount be raised and put into the charge of a suitable organization. A committee of Yarmouth ladies, chiefly members of the Kritosophian Club, led by Miss Theo Goudey, worked enthusiastically to collect the money, and in December, 1904, paid more than the stated amount to the Treasurer of the Yarmouth Public Library and Museum, which was formed that year under the Provincial Library Act. The Baker bequest had then increased to over \$9,000, and that sum was invested in Town of Yarmouth bonds. Of the money collected by the ladies, Captain E. Kelley (my great-uncle) had given \$2,500. In his will he left to the library the income of \$10,000.

On January 10, 1905, Mr. Herbert Killam was elected Librarian, at a salary of \$200 a year, payable quarterly. On March 1, 1905, the Yarmouth Public Library was opened in Eakin's Block, at the foot of Collins Street. Later, until damaged in a bad fire, it occupied rooms in the Y.M.C.A. building, in the space now the Red Triangle Room. Then a small store on John Street housed the library and a reading-room for a short time, and much of the collection was stored at the Milton Library, and in a private building belonging to one of the trustees. The museum collection was largely transferred to the Yarmouth Academy, and eventually lost in the fire which destroyed that lovely old structure.

After considering various buildings and sites, the Committee finally selected the brick structure which houses the library today. A private residence, elegant when it was built, it had been used as a home for the Canadian Womens' Army Corps, and belonged to the Government of Canada. It was bought for \$8,000 for the Yarmouth Public Library and Museum in January, 1946.

Following the disastrous fire at the Y.M.C.A. building, many citizens of Yarmouth offered money, land, books or material for the benefit of the library, and one lady offered

LIBRARY RESOURCES OF YARMOUTH (Continued)

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to build and equip a children's wing at her own expense, provided that a library building itself could be erected. Authorities in government, law, architecture and library practice have been consulted. Some have been invited to Yarmouth, while in other instances, trustees and officers of the library have been delegated to visit and consult suitable authorities in other places, for the purpose of learning what and how to build, and how to organize better library facilities for our public.

Many of the interested people of both town and municipality know that the land north of the Court House, behind the War Memorial, would likely be available for a library building at the appropriate time. Present owners of the land - the Town of Yarmouth and the Municipality of Yarmouth - have let this fact be known to the officers and trustees of the Public Library.

There are two other libraries which should be mentioned. At the Vocational High School is a small working library for the students. The main library is in the English department in charge of the teacher. Although good books and periodicals are on the shelves there, together with the Encyclopedia Britannica and copies of the National Geographic Magazine, these are not nearly sufficient for the needs of the school. Funds for this purpose are as yet inadequate. In each classroom, also, there are books and periodicals required for the subject taught in that room.

The Consolidated Memorial High School library seems to have been somewhat more fortunate. It has a room of its own where study periods may be spent. The collection of books, periodicals and pamphlets is gradually growing, grants from the Province equaling those from the Town. Interested friends make gifts to this library, and there are many fine editions in the English and foreign languages sections, and excellent books in other subjects.

GIFT TO ACADIA

Early in December, the Acadia University Library received a large and welcome gift of over 1800 volumes from Dr. George Russell Bancroft. This collection covers a wide variety of subjects, including biochemistry, biology, classics, history, literature and religion. It is a most welcome gift, as it fills many gaps in the library's holdings in these various fields, and in other cases, it provides needed second copies of books already in the Library. Dr. Bancroft is a graduate of Acadia, and is a retired professor of biochemistry at Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY CO-OPERATION IN HALIFAX - Some Highlights From a Recent Panel Discussion - Douglas Lochhead

Inter-library co-operation in Halifax was the subject of a panel discussion at a recent meeting of the Halifax Library Association held at Dalhousie on January 7th, 1957. Chairman of the panel was Miss Kathleen Currie; panelists were Miss Mary Cameron and Mr. Douglas Lochhead. A third member, Sister Francis Dolores, was unavoidably detained because of a severe snow storm.

What follows is a selection of extracts from the written statements of all three panel members. The choice is entirely my own, and I make apology to my fellow panelists if I have been guilty of removing some of their pertinent remarks too far out of context. It has not been possible to publish the full texts of each speech.

Library Co-operation on the Local level - some objectives, observations, etc.

Miss Cameron: "... I should like to emphasize the fine spirit of co-operation which exists between all the libraries and librarians in Halifax. We must agree that our help-thy-neighbour policy is on a very informal basis, but, I believe, on a very satisfactory one."

Sister Francis Dolores: "Co-operation ... on the local level must take cognizance of the problems and difficulties peculiar to libraries in our region, and thereby rule out some of the widely publicized co-operative projects feasible in larger centers."

Mr. Lochhead: "It has always been a pleasure to work with the librarians of Halifax. I like the present state of co-operation, but in the years ahead, we will have to work more closely together, once our libraries have gained adequate basic resources, when the time comes for expensive specialized purchasing, etc."

Sister Francis Dolores: "paraphrased by Robert Leigh, (Public Library) objectives are 'to serve the community as a general center of reliable information and to provide opportunity and encouragement for people of all ages to educate themselves continuously' ... Persons outside the academic community which supports a ... university library are entitled to some service from the institution.. it is evident that there is a mutual responsibility for co-operation."

Co-operative Buying

Miss Cameron: "Since the H.M.L. opened at the end of 1951, we naturally have sought to provide the service expected of a public library, and also to co-operate in every way

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY CO-OPERATION IN HALIFAX (Cont.)

with other libraries in the city. This co-operation can be considered from two approaches, viz. Buying, and second, Service. ... with Dalhousie, we arranged to buy alternate years of such annuals as Who's Who. However, we were not long in operation before we realized that such an arrangement would not work with us ..."

Mr. Lochhead: "...especially at this stage in our development I feel it is more efficient and probably less expensive to purchase all the smaller-priced reference books we need. If the Public Library has a long and up-to-date run of Whitaker, that is fine. But if we find we need it also we will get it. And so on title for title .. Later on I hope we will work more closely on this problem ... meet regularly and map out plans for purchasing over a long period."

Text Books, etc.

Miss Cameron: "When ordering books in subject fields, we deliberately avoid acquiring texts which we know have been assigned to any local college classes. This does not mean that we refuse to buy a text if it is the best material on a given subject. If we do buy such a book, it is shelved in the closed stack. We may as well face it. To leave a university text on the open shelf is just asking for its disappearance."

Sister Francis Dolores: "... even college libraries have no responsibility to supply texts for student users, unless it might be for the extension department of such an institution trying to meet the needs of deserving candidates.. Guy R. Lyle in his College Library Administration concedes the necessity of purchasing science textbooks."

Mr. Lochhead: "At Dalhousie, except in such subjects as Biology, Classics, and some others, we attempt to avoid texts when possible."

Inter-Library Loan

Miss Cameron: "If this service is required from a library outside the city by a faculty member or a student, we refer them to their university library. If a citizen borrower requires a book which we do not have and we know is in the university library, we advise the university reference librarian and send the borrower directly to the library."

Sister Francis Dolores: "On the part of university libraries, possibilities for service to extramural readers should be restricted only in isolated cases - where such service

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UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY CO-OPERATION IN HALIFAX (Cont.)

would interfere with the services due the academic community ... No doubt, there are materials in the academic libraries of our area which are not, and sometimes cannot be duplicated in our other libraries - are we willing to share these?"

Mr. Lochhead: "Borrowing Libraries are under the obligation to consider interlibrary loan service as a courtesy and a privilege, rather than as a right ... borrowing libraries should restrict their requests to absolutely essential items." (Wilson & Tauber The University Library) In Halifax we lend more than we borrow... this is part of our responsibility to the community, but whether we are public or university library, we must remember our first responsibility, to the tax-paying citizen, or the fee-paying student."

There is not space to quote from the discussions relating to reference department co-operation, student training in the use of libraries, and the host of other subjects mentioned in the contributions by the panel members and in the discussion that followed. Despite two power failures and a blown fuse the meeting was judged a success. This profitable discussion was just another example of the really excellent library co-operation that exists in the Halifax area.

NOVA SCOTIANA - 1956 - Shirley Elliott

Bird, William Richard.
Off-trail in Nova Scotia. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 314p.
illus.

Chapin, Miriam.
Atlantic Canada. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 179p.

DeGarthe, William E.
This is Peggy's cove, Nova Scotia, Canada. (Halifax, Allen print, c1956) unp. illus. maps.

Gilligan, Edmund.
Shoe the wild mare. New York, Knopf, (1956) 112p. illus.

Godfrey, William Earl.
...Some Canadian birds; illus. by John Crosby. Ottawa, National museum, 1956. 44p. illus. tabs.

Grant, Mrs. Hilda Kay (Jan Hilliard, pseud.)
The Jameson girls. Toronto, Abelard-Schuman, 1956. 240p.

Grant, John Webster.

World church: achievement or hope? Toronto, United Church publishing house, (c1956) 51p.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler.

Sam Slick in pictures; the best of the humour of Thomas Chandler Haliburton; illus. by C.W. Jefferys. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. illus.

Halifax symphony society. Women's auxiliary.

Kitchen notes: a collection of tested recipes. 89p. illus.

Henson, Guy.

Looking ahead in the Atlantic provinces; education as a factor in regional development. Toronto, Canadian association for adult education, 1956. 19p.

Knight, Frank.

The Bluenose pirate, a story for boys and girls. London, Macmillan, 1956. 258p. illus.

MacFarlane, Constance I.

Irish moss in the Maritime provinces. Halifax, Nova Scotia research foundation, 1956. 20p. illus. bibliog.

Maura, Sister (Mary Power)

The Sisters of Charity, Halifax. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 269p. illus. ports.

Murphy, George Henry.

Wood, hay and stubble. (Antigonish, Casket printing and publishing co., 1956) 143p.

Nova Scotia. Department of trade and industry.

Directory of manufactures, 1956. Halifax, The Department, 1956. 102p.

Nova Scotia. Department of trade and industry. Travel bureau.

Nova Scotia camera tour. Halifax, The Department, 1956. unp. illus. (col.)

Raddall, Thomas Head.

The wings of night, a novel of Nova Scotia. New York, Doubleday, 1956. 319p.

Tomkinson, Constance.

Les girls. Boston, Little Brown, 1956. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.



Campbell to act as Bulletin Editor

by D. A. REDMOND, Editor

At the Fall Executive meeting of M.L.A., I announced that I would be on leave of absence during 1957, having accepted a Colombo Plan appointment as technical library adviser to the Ceylon Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research, effective in January.

Miss Evelyn Campbell, librarian of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation in Halifax, former Secretary of M L A and well known to all Maritime librarians, has kindly consented to act as Editor of the M L A BULLETIN for 1957.

Strong and constant support of the Association's publication is always needed, and will be particularly wanted to make Miss Campbell's job easier. It is hoped to feature a series of provincial surveys of library activity during the year, and to continue to publish articles of wide professional interest and of practical aid to Maritime librarians. The M L A BULLETIN has received attention, and flattering remarks, from sources which indicate that it has reached the status of a truly professional journal. Every M L A member has a duty to support it actively, and to further his own professional life, by contributing to the M L A publication.

Editing the BULLETIN has brought me into much closer touch with library activity throughout our own area, and all of this country and the U.S.A.. Membership in the A.L.A. Library Periodicals Round Table (including participation in its Activities Committee) and the constant challenge of editing, have given me interesting experience.

If we have knowledge in librarianship to which other countries can look for assistance; if libraries play the part in our culture which we claim; we must continue to advance, to develop our profession, in order to have some claim to that leadership. Every librarian has that individual responsibility to our culture, and can express it not only in his own orbit but through our professional associations.

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Volume 21 Number 1 Fall 1956

Editor: D. A. Redmond, Librarian
Nova Scotia Technical College
Halifax, N. S., Canada

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TOKEN CHARGING AT WESTMINSTER

by DIANA LOCKHART MASON

The token charging system introduced by Lionel McColvin at the Westminster Public Library in England has attracted much attention. Mrs. Mason saw it from the librarian's side of the Westminster charge desk while she was in England in 1954.

This article is part of a talk on her experiences, delivered to the Halifax Library Association in the 1955 season.

It seems that all the branches, being in office districts, had peak periods from 12 to 2 and from 5 to 6:30. Under the old issue system this must have been bedlam. Most English libraries seem to use the Browne system which involves a library card shaped like a small envelope with the borrower's name and address written on it in ink. When the borrower takes a book out, the book-card is removed from the book and inserted into this small envelope, and the resultant combination filed. Each borrower seemed to have three of these horrors, one for each book he could take out, and it took some time to get rid of one customer, especially if your hand was the least bit shaky. All the children, most of the old people, people who were going to use other libraries, and all those from other libraries all over Great Britain still used these things.

Since our token system abolished the necessary book cards you had to have two small cards, one buff and one blue, stamped with the same number, and you placed the buff one in the book pocket and the blue one in their ticket which was then filed in numerical order behind the due date. The only trouble with this was that there were always some people who disregarded the words on the buff card, "Attention—Do not remove from book" and either used them for shopping lists or simply lost them, so that when they brought their books back you had to riffle through the entire issue of the day they took the book out looking for their name. With a queue to the door this was often very annoying.

But the token system—that was the thing. How it puzzled the patrons and visiting librarians, but what a joy! Due to this business of the peak period, something had to be devised to eliminate the long queue at the desk, and this was the system which certainly speeded things up considerably.

The would-be member signed an application with a guarantor, or was able to prove that he was on the voting list. However, at the bottom of this voucher was another section, the importance of which had to be impressed on the would-be borrower by the assistant. It said, "I certify that I have received one reader's card and 1, 2 or 3 tokens" and it was signed again and the assistant's initials placed beside it. The reader's card was another of these funny little pockets, but was used for identification only and had to be shown every time a book was taken out. The insides of purses I've searched through, for old ladies sang

glasses, the times I stood on one foot and then the other while some irate customer searched through all his pockets. One old man in his search took off his hat, his overcoat, his scarf, his suitcoat, flinging them all in a heap on the floor beside him—but no reader's card. The same people would give you the devil every time you asked for their card. If you recognized them, the procedure was to brace yourself and say as pleasantly as possible, "Have you got your reader's ticket?" and wait for the storm to break. Some swore they'd never had one, others left it in their other suit or purse, some wouldn't produce it just so they could condemn the system and bawl you out. Mind you, these people were the exception. Most were very correct.

Now the tokens. These were pieces of hard celluloid about 3 or 4 inches long and about 2 inches wide, blue and stamped with the Westminster coat of arms. When the patron came to the charging-out desk, he surrendered one token for each book taken out. When he brought them back he was given one token for each book returned. There was no record kept of what book he took; the token was simply that, a sort of barter system. You can imagine the time it saved. The person would simply put the three books on the counter, you'd stamp them with the date due and collect three tokens. These were put in a box and when you thought you had a hundred you counted them and noted the number on a pad beside you; then you took them over to the incoming side to be given to the borrowers when they returned their books. No track was kept of fiction or nonfiction, simply the number of books that went out. Of course you had no idea what went out, when it would be back, who had it, or anything else, which simply eliminated all filing and all overdue notices. It also complicated the system of reserves and I think it was on this point that most objections were raised.

Reserves could be made for nonfiction only, and up to three at a time at twopence each. Since the books couldn't be checked while out, they had to be checked coming in. This meant that all incoming nonfiction had to be lined up in order on shelves behind the desk, and since these shelves, two of them, were only about four feet long, checking had to go on a great deal of the time. While I was there, a temporary system of large sheets of beaverboard with celluloid pockets stapled to them were used, and into these pockets were inserted bits of different colored cards marked with the number, author and title of books wanted. These were inserted, in order of course, and your method was to hold one of these huge sheets and go over the shelved books. There were three drawbacks to this method: one, the cards were written in ink and not too easy to read; two, when there were a great many reserves they seemed to pile up more than one in a pocket and slip behind so that they were not seen; and three, at least once a week one of us would knock the boards off the lower shelf with the result that all the cards spilled over the floor.

A card was supposed to stay on the board for three weeks, and if the book was not back, interlibrary loan came into play. After you had been over the boards a couple of times an afternoon you began to remember what was on them, which helped as when reading the shelves you quite often came across one that had slipped by the checker. When I left, a permanent set of boards was being attached to the wall and would probably be a lot more useful.

The token system involved a number of other difficulties which were becoming increasingly evident as the first year of the new system came to a close. To catch defaulters, re-registration had to take place annually, and the borrower whose card had expired had to produce the number of tokens he had signed for originally, or pay a fine. The maximum fine was ten shillings for a lost token, and that was a cheap price indeed for a rarebook out of reserve stock. The borrowers who did not turn up at the library when the time came to renew were sent a mimeographed letter, then a typed one, then a registered one. (Cont'd on Page 9)

ROYAL COMMISSIONS

APPOINTED BY THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1908 TO 1954

A Chronological Finding-List with Index

Compiled by Shirley Elliott
Legislative Librarian
Province of Nova Scotia

Following the citation of the report of each Commission is given the date of appointment of the Commission, and its members, and in some cases the date of presentation of its findings. The list is reprinted from the mimeographed list available from the Legislative Library, Province House, Halifax, N. S. — Ed.,

1. Royal Commission respecting OLD AGE PENSIONS AND MINERS' RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Report of Commission appointed under Chapter 16, Acts of 1907, entitled "An Act respecting old age pensions and miners' relief societies." Included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1908 (Appendix no. 15) 134n.

Report presented Feb. 14, 1908. Walter Crowe (chairman), Hon. R. Drummond, S. B. McNeil, Walter Hodge.

2. Royal Commission re Expenditures in connection with the CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL AID ROADS BY THE PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY BOARD.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1921. 20p. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1921 (Appendix no. 33).

Appointed Oct. 13, 1920. Mr. Justice H. Mellish (chairman), Judge Allan Macdonald, F. W. W. Doane. Findings presented Apr. 4, 1921.

3. Royal Commission respecting the COAL MINES OF THE PROVINCE, 1925. (First Duncan Commission on Coal)

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1926. 64p. tables (fold.) Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1926 (Appendix no. 37), and as a supplement to the Labour Gazette, January 1926 (Ottawa, King's Printer, 1926; 31p., tables).

Appointed Oct. 21, 1925. Sir Andrew Duncan (chairman), Major Hume Cronyn, Rev. H. P. Macpherson. Findings presented Jan. 8, 1926.

4. Royal Commission concerning MENTALLY DEFICIENT PERSONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1927. 46p. Also included in the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1927 (Appendix no. 3).

Appointed Nov. 15, 1926. Hon W. L. Hall (chairman), Dr. S. H. Prince, Miss Mary Baxter, John W. McKay, Dr. George H. Murphy. Findings presented Jan. 28, 1927.

5. Royal Commission on RATINGS of the LUNENBURG FISHING FLEET AND LUMBER INDUSTRIES AS APPLIED BY THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD, NOVA SCOTIA.

Report and findings... Halifax, King's Printer, 1927. 42p. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1928 (Appendix no. 24). Appointed June 29, 1927. Carl D. Dennis. Findings presented Dec. 10, 1927.

6. Royal Commission investigating the APPLE INDUSTRY of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1930. 71p. tables. Supplementary report, September 1930. Not published.

Appointed Mar. 7, 1930. Dr. H. M. Tory (chairman), Rev. H. P. Macpherson (secretary), Dr. W. Saxby Blair (technical adviser). Findings presented Aug. 14, 1930.

7. Royal Commission respecting the COAL MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA. (Second Duncan Commission on Coal)

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1932. 32p. 2 fold. charts. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1932 (Appendix no. 31).

Appointed Jan. 25, 1932. Sir Andrew Duncan (chairman), Rev. H. P. Macpherson, Prof. John W. Macmillan. Findings presented Feb. 18, 1932.

8. Royal Commission concerning JAILS.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1933. 115p. Also included in the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1933 (Appendix no. 30).

Appointed Dec. 29, 1931. A. J. Campbell (chairman), Dr. S. H. Prince, Rev. C. F. Curran, Dr. S. W. Williamson, A. D. Campbell, E. H. Blois (secretary).

9. Royal Commission of ECONOMIC INQUIRY. (Jones Report)

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1934. 236p. tables. bibliog. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1935 (Appendix no. 30).

Appendices... Halifax, King's Printer, 1934. 133p. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1935 (Appendix no. 31).

A submission (by the government of Nova Scotia) on Dominion-Provincial relations and the fiscal disabilities of Nova Scotia within the Canadian confederation. (n.d., n.p.) viii, 263p.

The Jones Report on Nova Scotia's economic welfare within Confederation. A digest prepared by the government of Nova Scotia. (n.d., n.p.) 27p.

Appointed July 27, 1934. John Harry Jones (chairman), Alexander S. Johnston, Harold A. Innis. Findings presented Dec. 7, 1934.

10. Royal Commission of INQUIRY INTO THE NOVA SCOTIA FRANCHISE. (Ross Inquiry)

Report... (n.p.) 1934. 92p. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1934 (Appendix no. 32).

11. Royal Commission on DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND CREAM IN HALIFAX.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1935. 24p. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1935 (Appendix no. 33).

Appointed Nov. 13, 1934. Dr. A. B. Balcom (chairman), W. J. Bird, A. D. MacKay. Findings presented Jan. 10, 1935.

12. Royal Commission on TRANSPORTATION.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1936. 19p. table, fold. chart.

Also included in Journals of House of Assembly, 1936 (Appendix no. 31).

Appointed July 13, 1933. Robert T. MacIlreith (chairman), Ira P. Macnab. Findings presented Jan. 27, 1936.

13. Royal Commission on WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. (Hanway Report)

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1937. 21p. Included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1937 (Appendix no. 33).

Appointed Nov. 19, 1936. James A. Hanway (chairman), Dr. W. D. Forrest, Howard Cunningham. Findings presented Mar. 19, 1937.

14. Royal Commission on the ACADIA COAL COMPANY, 1937-1938.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1939. 113p. tables, diag., plans. Also included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1939 (Appendix no. 34).

Appointed Aug. 2, 1937. Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll (chairman), Dr. F.H. Sexton, A. S. McKenzie. Findings presented Jan. 19, 1939.

15. Royal Commission on the QUEEN HOTEL FIRE, Hollis St., Halifax, N.S., March 2, 1939.

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1939. 28p. Included in Journals of the House of Assembly, 1940 (Appendix no. 33).

Appointed Mar. 8, 1939. Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald. Findings presented Nov. 25, 1939.

16. Royal Commission on PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION. (Dawson Report)

Report... Halifax, King's Printer, 1944. 2v. tables, charts, map.

Appointed May 12, 1943. R. MacGregor Dawson (chairman), Norman Ward (assistant). Findings presented late in 1944.

17. Royal Commission on the NATIONAL THRIFT CORPORATION AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES.

Report... Halifax, Queen's Printer, 1954. 96p.

Appointed Mar. 19, 1953. J. G. A. Robertson. Findings reported Mar. 8, 1954.

18. Royal Commission on PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA. (Pottier Report)

Report... Halifax, Queen's Printer, 1954. 147p. tables.

Appointed Mar. 2, 1953. Mr. Justice V. J. Pottier (chairman), W. L. Harper (secretary). Findings presented Nov. 23, 1954.

19. Royal Commission on HURRICANE DAMAGE.

Report not for distribution. Appointed Sep. 22, 1954. Hon A. H. MacKinnon. Findings reported Aug. 26, 1955.

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TOKEN CHARGING AT WESTMINSTER (Continued from Page 5)

Also, part of the token system involved the working out of a hideous, complicated graph, which, if anyone could follow the instructions, would tell you how many books were out, how many lost, how many tokens issued, how many lost, etc., etc. On the other hand, the token system appealed to me for the time it saved, and also I feel that if anyone is bound to steal a book he'll get it somehow. The only thing I had against it was that it didn't go far enough. In a library the size of Westminster it would have been comforting to hear the gentle sound of the photocharger and the clank of a machine sorting out reserves, over-dues, etc., behind you.

... However, I did enjoy every minute. My colleagues were pleasant and very kind and the public vastly entertaining. My favorite character was a little old lady who'd seen better days and who came in every Tuesday morning. On her way out she always said, "This public library is excellent. I do think someone in authority should tell Mr. Carnegie that we all owe him a debt of gratitude we can never repay."

FORMS:

A CASE STUDY IN BLANKS

by D. A. REDMOND

FILL IN THE DOTTED LINE

WHO DOTS THE LINE IN THE FIRST PLACE?

TECH NEEDED NEW ORDER FORMS

FORMS TO SUIT THE FUNCTION.

When the last pad of blank forms is used up, a hurry call goes to the printer for more of the same. This happened at Nova Scotia Technical College too, until it was finally evident that the purchase order form was not doing its job properly.

Our Book Requisition forms were originally designed by another office, for quantity purchase of textbooks. They were adaptations of a requisition form used for another purpose, and were adopted for library needs in 1949. A slightly revised form was printed in 1951 and is illustrated on the cover.

As book purchasing practices became clarified through several years, the Book Requisition forms seemed to have some drawbacks. Two publications prompted a closer look at these blank forms. A free forty-page booklet published by Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited was the first: "Planning the Production of Business Forms and Stationery". The second was Design and Control of Business Forms by Frank M. Knox (McGraw-Hill, 1952). So a number of questions were posed in regard to these forms.

What does it do?

It tells a dealer to send the Library an item. The carbon records what order was sent, when, for how much.

Can it be combined?

A multiple-slip order form could do this and other things at one typing, but some dealers dislike the small slips, and small slips need fussy handling.

Is it easily identified?

"Book Requisition" is not standard business terminology. Colored paper is distinctive, easily found among other papers.

Is it easily read?

The printing is scattered; red "instructions" on the yellow original are hard to read.

Is it neat?

It is balanced, but looks crowded.

Is it the right size?

Five by eight inches is a good file size, but dealers prefer letter-size sheets. The size of orders is discussed in detail below.



NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE
LIBRARY, BOX 1000, HALIFAX, CANADA
LIBRARY PURCHASE ORDER

No. 0000

This number must
be given on all
invoices and cor-
respondence about
this order.

DATE:

PLEASE SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING, according to instructions printed below:

Quantity	Author, Title, Publisher, Date	Estd. Price

IMPORTANT: Report promptly on items not filled from stock.
Invoice in triplicate, giving this order number.
Include two Canadian Customs Invoices for shipments over \$10.

Librarian

SKETCH OF PROPOSED NEW PURCHASE ORDER FORM

Two-thirds letter size (7 1/4 inches long by 8 inches wide).
Thirteen typing lines for items ordered.
Instructions and signature space are used as binding margin
on carbon copies when permanently filed.

12

Is it easily filled in? Considerable shifting must be done in typing.

Is it easily printed? Each sheet requires two press impressions (black and red ink), and sheets must be matched by number and padded in pairs.

Is the paper right? The form must last several years; once filed, it is not handled much. Original should be neat and attractive to get dealer's attention.

One of the main points raised about the form was that it has only twelve typewriter spaces for listing items ordered. Book orders to certain major dealers were running to many more items. Should a larger form be used? Upon checking a sample of 43 consecutive recent orders, it was found that only three of them were over ten items (all three running over twenty items); seven were for 5 to 9 items; eight were for 2 to 4 items; and 25 were for single items. Centralization of purchasing with certain jobbers didn't eliminate the single-item order, despite earlier hopes. It therefore seemed not worthwhile to print a long form; letterheads could be used instead, and the carbon folded to file with the 5 x 8 order file.

Desirable features were then listed for the proposed new form:

Copies: Original, and one carbon to file numerically, are sufficient, as used at present.

Wording: Call it a "Library Purchase Order". Simplify instructions to dealers. Eliminate unused blanks ("Department").

Numbering: Serially number, without a letter prefix, to enable strict control of forms and numerical filing of carbons. See "Printing", below.

Color: Light distinctive colors, pale yellow and pink, as at present.

Paper: No. 1 sulfite bond, good weight (20-24 lb.) for original, light weight (16 lb.) for the carbon.

Address: Allow space for a long address. Allow enough blank space around it to use a window envelope and do away with one typing operation. Window envelopes are already in stock.

Size: Allow ten to fifteen typing lines for items ordered; nine spaces for address; signature block at bottom, heading, binding margin. This indicates a form at least 2/3 letter size, which can still be stuffed into a long window envelope with only one fold. Or is the 5 x 8 size to be retained at all costs?

Printing: Use only one color of ink and one wording, distinguishing copies by color. Serial numbering still means matching sheets in pairs when padding.

A sample form could then be sketched for consideration. However, there are still 1300 forms on hand, and it has taken over five years to use 700. Next decision: Would the new form save enough time and money to justify discarding the stock of forms on hand?

NOTE: See also "Manual of Forms Design and Control" prepared by Organization and Methods Service, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, 1955 (61p., 75¢)

N. B. UNION CATALOG

13

REPRODUCED FROM ITS BULLETIN NO. 2
JULY 1956
JAMES F. MACEACHERON, DIRECTOR

The photographic reprints of cards from the Saint John Free Public Library arrived July 4. The first typed cards have arrived from Moncton Public Library and from Mount Allison. At the present time, the union catalog looks rather formidable. The editor, Don Gammon, seems in good spirits about it, so I assume we shall surmount the rools and boxes of cards, and that we have now started on a provincial union catalog.

A few weeks ago I sent addressed envelopes which I hope you will be able to use. They will help 1) to distinguish as union catalog cards among the many parcels of books coming and going daily; 2) to keep a steadier flow of cards coming in.

Don Gammon has written an article; this is something added. You may know about this particular service of the Library of Congress. We now have a money deposit at the Library of Congress for which they will do two things: 1) send us a card or photographic reprint of each card they have on a New Brunswick book; 2) continue to send us cards on New Brunswick books as they are received by L. C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEW BRUNSWICKANA

Central Library Services through its union catalog has begun the job of compiling a bibliography of New Brunswickana. For a start we have bought from the Library of Congress a copy of every card with the subject heading New Brunswick, and we have arranged to have this file kept up to date.

At first we had planned to build up a New Brunswick subject file of just those books which existed in the Province. We have expanded this idea into something which, in time, should be one of the most interesting features of the catalog. We are compiling a file of all books and pamphlets which have a local interest whether they exist in the Province or not. In other words, we have started a bibliography of New Brunswickana which aims at a completeness not now found in any existing publication.

The following list is a selection from the L.C. cards, presented in a very abbreviated form. Some of the items will be known to all librarians, others will be known to a few, and some we think are not generally known, or known to have a local interest. The present list omits, for the sake of brevity, all current and obvious items, recent government documents, and analytics which L.C. took chiefly from the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, and the Makers of Canada series.

The list should prove useful when searching through catalogs of second-hand book dealers. If complete cataloging information is wanted for any item, please write to the Union Catalog, Central Library Services, Fredericton, N. B.

PUBLICATIONS WITH NEW BRUNSWICK SUBJECT INTEREST

- Acadiensis ... a quarterly. 1901-08.
- Adams. Field and forest rambles. 1873.
- Baird. Seventy years of New Brunswick life. 1890.
- Baxter. New Brunswick, 1929-1930. 1930?
- Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. New Brunswick as a home. 1884.
- Dept. of Immigration and Colonization.
British family settlement in New Brunswick, Canada, 1929.
- Dept. of the Interior. New Brunswick, Canada; the country and its people and the opportunity it offers to other people. 1910.
- Dept. of the Interior. Natural Resources Intelligence Branch.
The province of New Brunswick, its natural resources developed and undeveloped; prepared under the direction of F.C.C.Lynch. 1918.
--- Other editions: 1921; 1924; by L. O. Thomas, 1930.
- National Development Bureau. The Maritime provinces, Canada. 1930.
- Collection de documents inédits sur le Canada et l'Amérique, publiés par le Canada-français. 1888-90.
- Cooney. A compendious history of the northern part of the province of New Brunswick. 1832.
- Dashwood. Chiploquorgan. 1872.
- Fenety. Political notes and observations. 1867.
- Hamilton, St. John and the province of New Brunswick. 1884.
- Hannay. History of New Brunswick. 1909.
The life and times of Sir Leonard Tilley. 1897.
New Brunswick (Canada). Its resources and advantages. 1902.
- Hatheway. The history of New Brunswick, from its first settlement. 1846.
- Jack. Biographical review... sketches of leading citizens of the province of New Brunswick. 1900.
- Johnston. Notes on North America, agricultural, economical and social. 1851.
- Kearney. The Open Hand; an epic poem. 1926.
- Lanman. A tour down the River St. Lawrence. 1852?
- Lawrence. Foot-prints. 1883.
Letters from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, illustrative of their moral, religious and physical circumstances, during the years 1826, 1827 and 1828.
- Livingston. Livingston's guide book to St. John and the St. John River. 1870.
- Lugrin. New Brunswick (Canada) its resources, progress and advantages, 1886.
- McFarlane. New Brunswick bibliography. 1895.
- Marsden, The narrative of a mission to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Somers Islands. 1827.
- Maxwell. An outline of the history of central New Brunswick. 1937. 1855.
- Monro. New Brunswick ... history, civil divisions, geography, and productions.
- New Brunswick. Census of the province of New Brunswick, 1861. 1862.
Information for intending settlers. 1879.
- Adjutant General's Office. Report on the militia of the province...
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.
Annual returns of trade and navigation.
- Secretary's Office. Population and other statistics ... 1851. 1852.
- New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Co.
Her Majesty's province of New Brunswick, British North America. 1843.
Sketches in New Brunswick. 1836.
- The New Brunswick magazine. 1898-?
- New York (state). Education Dept. Division of Visual Instruction.
Slides and photographs: Canada: provinces of Nova Scotia and N.B. 1914.
- "Open season" and resting retreats among the lakes, rivers and mountains of northern Maine and New Brunswick. 1880.

- Perley. A hand book of information for emigrants to New Brunswick. 1854.
 — Another edition: 1857.
 On the early history of New Brunswick. 1891.
- Raymond. Glimpses of the past. 1905.
 Winslow papers. 1901.
- Ruysdale. The fortunes of a colonist. 1854.
- Scott. Early reminiscences. a poem. 1864.
- Sladen. Lester the loyalist. 1890.
- Springer. Forest life and forest trees. 1851.
- Stanmore *i.e.* Hamilton-Gordon, Wilderness journeys in New Brunswick. 1864.
- Turgeon. Un tribut à la race acadienne. 1928.
- Ward. An account of the river St. John. 1841.
-

PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING THE M A I N E - N E W B R U N S W I C K BOUNDARY

- Curtius *pseud.*, On the seizure and abduction of American citizens from Madawaska. 1832?
- Letters on the boundary line, first published in the *Saint John, City gazette.* 1828. Five letters signed: Verax,
- Maine. Agent to inquire into the aggressions of inhabitants of New Brunswick.
 Report of Charles S. Daveis. 1828.
- Governor, 1827-1829 (Enoch Lincoln). Governor's speech. 1828.
 Speech of the governor... 1829.
- Governor, 1838-1839 (Edward Kent). Message of Gov. Kent to the Legislature ... with the report of the commissioners appointed to survey the boundary line. 1839.
- Governor, 1839-1841 (John Fairfield). Correspondence with the Lieut. governor of the province of New Brunswick, and ... communication to the President of the United States, in relation to the occupation of the Madawaska settlement by a detachment of British troops. 1841.
- Legislature, 1832. Resolutions of the legislature of the state of Maine, respecting the advice of the king of the Netherlands in relation to the north eastern boundary. 1832.
- Legislature. Committee on Northeastern Boundary.
 Governor's message and documents on the subject of the doings of the arbiter, with the report of the Committee... 1831. Report signed: John G. Deane,
 Report of the Joint select committee of the Senate and House of representatives, of the state of Maine, in relation to the northeastern boundary of the state. 1828. Prepared by John G. Deane,
- Massachusetts. General Court.
 Documents relating to the boundary line between Maine and N. B. 1826.
- Massachusetts. Governor, 1825-1833 (Levi Lincoln). Special message of Governor Lincoln, to the Legislature of Massachusetts ... And correspondence between him and the governor of Maine, in relation to a negotiation for the territory north east of the St. John. 1832.
- Preble, The decision of the king of the Netherlands considered in reference to the rights of the United States, and of the state of Maine. 1831.
- U. S. Dept. of State. Maine boundary—Mr. Greely, &c. ... Message from the President of the United States ... in relation to the imprisonment of Mr. Greely, at Fredericton. 1838.
- Yule. Remarks on the disputed north-western boundary of New Brunswick. 1838.

MLA Executive Meeting

An Executive Meeting of the Maritime Library Association was held Sunday, Oct. 14, 1956, at Nova Scotia Technical College. Present were J. F. MacEacheron, President; Misses Mary Cameron, Agnes McQuaid, Isabel Abernethy; Laurie M. Allison, replacing A. R. Rogers as Vice-President for New Brunswick; and D. A. Redmond.

Miss Cameron reported that there was no further development from the resolution to CLA concerning the recruitment pamphlet. No further work has been carried out on the pamphlet to date. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Bernard Ower of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to Mr. Redmond suggesting that the Ontario College of Education Guidance Centre monograph on librarianship would serve very well as a recruitment pamphlet in librarianship.

It was also reported that there had been no further developments from the resolution on accreditation and certification forwarded to CLA in June.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$161.95. A Nominating Committee was appointed to bring in a slate of officers for 1957/58: Misses Dorothy Cullen (chairman), Gladys Black, Ruth Miller.

The President inquired whether the meeting wished to take any action on the resolution received last June from the B.C.L.A. asking support for their resolution to the C.B.C. requesting restoration of the children's programs "Hidden Pages" and "Story Time" to the national networks. It was felt that the time for action on this resolution would have been last spring at the time of the annual conference. Unfortunately the resolution reached us too late to be brought up at that time. Also one of the programs, "Hidden Pages", has now been restored. It was therefore decided to take no action on this resolution.

M. L. A. BULLETIN

One of the main items of business was the choice of a new editor to replace Mr. Redmond who will take a year's leave of absence in 1957. Problems concerning editorial policy and finances were discussed at length. A letter was read from the editor of Contents in Advance expressing appreciation of the "lively and entertaining style" of the MLA BULLETIN.

Choice of Editor Mr. Redmond suggested that each of the four provincial vice-presidents be responsible for editing one issue. The group felt this would divide responsibility too much with results that might not be beneficial to the publication; also that it might lead to noticeable variations in style and editorial policy. It was decided to approach Miss Evelyn Campbell to find out whether she would accept the position, and to await her reply.

Editorial Policy Mr. Redmond distributed copies of a suggested editorial (style) policy for guidance of future editors. All present felt the bulletin should have a definite and consistent style policy as befitting a professional journal. A motion was carried that the guide drawn up by Mr. Redmond be adopted and passed on as suggested editorial (style) policy to the new editor.

Finance Financing the BULLETIN, and billing institutional members for subscriptions, was discussed at length. Motions were carried that the Secretary be empowered to bill institutional subscribers for 1956/57; and that institutional subscribers who do not pay their 1956/57 dues be removed from the mailing list.

Mr. MacEacheron asked whether the Association can do more to help in the preparation of the BULLETIN. It was felt such assistance should be devoted to payment for work involved, rather than for supplies. After discussion it was moved by Mr. Redmond and seconded by Miss Cameron that the editor be encouraged to solicit voluntary assistance, both personal and institutional, for the BULLETIN; and that the editor be authorized to incur expenses for assistance not otherwise available for the BULLETIN; and that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to honor bills so incurred. The motion was carried.

In this connection, Mr. Ganong brought up the question of increased annual membership fees. The President felt a request for an increase should be justified by presenting the Association with an actual breakdown of expenses incurred in producing an issue of the BULLETIN. Mr. Redmond presented such an estimate:

1	cover plate at 3.50	3.50	1 hr making cover at 3.00	3.00
10	multilith masters at .20	2.00	3 hr typing time at 1.50	4.50
2000	sheets paper at 2.25/ ream	9.00	6 hr editorial time at 3.00	18.00
150	postage stamps at .02	3.00	2 1/4 hr machine operator at 2.00	5.00
	MATERIALS	17.50	2 hr gathering, mailing at 1.00	2.00
	(cost of masters absorbed by Technical College)		LABOR	32.50
	ESTIMATED COST: \$50.00 per issue		(at present donated, except machine operator's time)	

A motion was then carried that all Association memberships except life memberships, and all subscriptions to the MLA BULLETIN, be at the flat rate of \$2.00 and that notice of motion to this effect appear in the BULLETIN before the 1957 Conference.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

After discussion a motion was approved that the 1957 conference in Sydney be held, subject to the approval of those concerned in Sydney, on Friday and Saturday, May 24-25, 1957, and that Miss Ruby Wallace be chairman of the conference.

Topics were discussed as suggestions for the 1957 conference program:

Book Purchasing and Selection This arose from suggestions by Miss Cameron and Mr. Allison. Mr. Allison had asked for discussions of book sources, outlets, and qualified sellers. Miss Cameron had asked for discussion of books themselves, their contents, and the problems of supply and demand. Mr. Allison and Miss Cameron were appointed to prepare a panel to introduce the subject.

Library Architecture and Library Insurance Mr. Ganong asked for discussion but some members felt it would be difficult to get qualified speakers. After discussion it was decided to drop the subject of insurance, and to ask an architect to present a paper on library architecture as a basis for discussion. As travel expenses for such a speaker would have to be met by the Association, it was thought best to secure an architect in the Sydney area. The Secretary was authorized to make inquiries in the Sydney area. If this is not possible, Mr. Ganong will ask an architect in his area if he would be willing to speak.

Bibliography of Maritime Publications for APEC Mr. MacEacheron had been in touch with APEC, as suggested at the 1956 Conference, to inquire in what way MLA could be of assistance to APEC. Arising from his talks with APEC representatives, he suggested that MLA prepare a bibliography covering all material pertaining to the region, this bibliography to be in the form of a checklist of publications on the Atlantic region, for general distribution from individual libraries to interested persons, organizations and government offices. The meeting felt that, though such a bibliography might be good publicity for MLA, benefits derived from it would not be in proportion to the work involved. The need might better be met by short compilations for organizations which felt the need. It was finally decided that the preparation of a bibliography be shelved for the present and that APEC be asked to send a speaker to the Conference to suggest ways in which MLA might be of assistance, and to lead discussion afterward.

Recruitment It was felt there might be further discussion of recruitment, discussed at the 1956 Conference. The President suggested there was need of a manual of procedure for librarians to use with students who are likely prospects as recruits to the profession. Miss Cameron felt library schools should be approached for a statement of what they want given to students doing practice work prior to taking a course in librarianship.

Expenses were discussed. A motion was carried that the Conference banquet be a legitimate charge of each delegate. The tentative program for the Conference was drawn up:

Friday, May 24: A.M. Business meeting
Speaker from APEC and discussion

P.M. Book purchasing and selection (panel)

Saturday, May 25 Library architecture
Recruitment

The Secretary was authorized to approach a banquest speaker. The meeting then adjourned.

(signed) Charlotte I. Abernethy, Secretary-Treasurer
The Minutes have been reprinted here with very slight omissions.--Ed.,

HALIFAX MEMORIAL LIBRARY BRANCH PROPOSAL DEFERRED

The proposal for a branch library in Halifax's north end was deferred by City Council in September, pending submission of the city's capital budget and a report from the City Manager on the possible effect of a \$200,000 branch on the city's tax rate and debt.

The question of a suitable site to extend library service to the northern areas of the city has narrowed but is not settled. Two sites on property owned by city institutions had been considered, but one is not available.

Extension of both space and service are badly needed by the library. The chairman of the library board, F. W. Bissett, Q.C., said in presenting the case to City Council, "A city the size of Halifax should have between 125,000 and 175,000 books available to the public. At the present time we have 80,000 books in a library designed for 55,000 and are severely limited because there is no more space."

LIB. LIT. NOTES

Items of interest from publications received on exchange. Publications mentioned may be borrowed from the Library, Mount St. Vincent College, Rockingham, N. S. Compiled by Annie E. McKay.

LIBRARY FEES: UNB Library Committee considered and turned down the idea of having a special library fee (Bonar Law-Bennett Library, Annual Report 1955/56). It recommended instead an increase in general tuition fees, with part of the increase allocated to the Library's budget.

VANCOUVER PL: VPL reports in Viewpoints, Oct. 1956, an amazingly busy summer, with circulation figures persistently climbing. Their "shining new" bookmobile was a great attraction, but even without it all departments and branches showed increases.

PRINTED CARDS: The Council of the British National Bibliography offers librarians a great new service—printed library cards (advertisement in the L. A. Record, Sep. 1956). They are available for every item recorded in the BNB since Jan. 1, 1956. Cost is only 1½d. a card.

UNION CATALOG: Maritime librarians who are helping build up the union catalogs at Fredericton and Halifax, and through them the national union catalog at Ottawa, might heave a sympathetic sigh of relief for the group who have completed the consolidation of the London Union Catalogue. "1,800,000 slips were handled during the process of consolidation and reduced to 214,000 entries on cards. There are now entries for 350,000 titles, carrying altogether two million locations." Some details of the method used are given in a short article in the L. A. Record, Sep. 1956.

LIBRARY SERVICES BILL: Of nation-wide interest and consequences in the United States is the passing of Federal Bill H. R. 2840, the result of many years' effort by library associations throughout the country. By this action the Federal government has recognized its "responsibility for leadership in library movement", and has also provided financial support. (Wisconsin Library Bulletin, July/Aug. 1956).

WEST VANCOUVER MEMORIAL LIBRARY is looking forward to expanding into its new wing about Christmastime. It will house the children's department, the workroom, staff room, storage stacks and vault. Sounds as if they have been suffering from the common complaint of libraries, "bursting at the seams".

They report also, in Viewpoints, Oct. 1956, that they are experimenting in trying to cut costs of various routines, in order to have more of their budget for book purchases. Simplifying registration procedures has cut its cost to a sixth—approximately 4 cents now instead of 24 cents. Another experiment, waiting 28 days before sending overdue notices, has brought "favorable comment" from borrowers.

REMODELLING A LIBRARY: Swampscott PL (Mass.) is another library that has added a new wing and made over its old building. For anyone dreaming of doing something similar, "A North Shore Library Grows" in Bay State Librarian, Summer 1956, is full of ideas.

BUSINESSMAN'S USE OF LIBRARY: "One of the most unfortunate things about some towns is that the businessmen do not even think of going to the Library for help," says Louise Jacobs in Illinois Libraries, June 1956, summing up a talk by Andre S. Nielsen, Evanston PL, on "The Librarian's Relationship to the Main in Industry." Mr. Nielsen urges librarians to weed out technical material that is out-of-date—better to have no material than what is inaccurate.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT: What would you do if you were confronted with 8,000,000 cubic feet of records, the backlog of nearly 150 years, and had to sort out the "wheat from the chaff"? This was the job facing the United States National Archives when it was established in 1935. In the next six years the Federal government's holdings almost doubled.

What has been done by government agencies and business and industrial firms to try to bring under control their mushrooming files of records is told in an interesting 4-page report by Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Project Director, National Records Management Council, in Illinois Libraries, June 1956. The basic aim of records management is to "reduce the quantity of paper work and to improve its quality," and "to insure that only absolutely necessary paper is created."

CATALOGING: Revision of ALA Rules (1949) for societies and institutions has been provisionally approved by the Cataloging Rules Sub-Committee of the Library Association as follows: "Enter a society or an institution having a distinctive name, under that name, with reference from any other name by which it is or has been known..." However, no entirely satisfactory definition of a "distinctive name" has yet been worked out. Explanation and comment on this change appears in the L. A. Record, July 1956.

Agreement with such a change is indicated in the "Statement of Objectives and Principles for Catalog Code Revision" published by the ALA Committee on Catalog Code Revision in the Journal of Cataloging & Classification, April 1956.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HOUSECLEANING, REORGANIZING

Following the official opening of the O.E. Smith Wing (Summer BULLETIN), a local firm was engaged to "clean every book and every shelf and every floor" of the old and new stacks. This thorough cleaning was necessary because of the great amount of dust accumulated during the year-long construction of the wing.

Complete reorganization of the Government Documents Section and the Morse Room is underway. Government Documents are being consolidated on the second stack floor, in easy reach of the Morse Room through a new doorway. New furniture and fixtures have been ordered for the Morse Room. The Morse Collection is to be given increased display space in the room, and new reading tables and storage units are to be added to improve conditions for reading periodicals.

Miss Corinne Dares was appointed Kipling Librarian Oct. 1, 1956. Miss Olga Karlovna has been appointed Periodicals and Government Documents Librarian, succeeding Mrs. Elvira Apinis who is now Law Librarian. Mrs. Frances G. Hamilton joined Circulation as a library assistant succeeding Miss Katherine Johnston who retired June 30, 1956. Mrs. Caroline Flynn has succeeded Miss Patricia Norman as a library assistant in the Circulation Department.

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BULLETIN

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21

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Editor: Miss Evelyn Campbell, Nova Scotia Research Foundation
P. O. Box 1027, Halifax, N. S.

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The MLA is very much gratified that one of its members has been honoured by an appointment under the Colombo Plan. Don Redmond, who has edited the BULLETIN so competently for five years, has been appointed Technical Advisor to the Ceylon Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research. We wish Don well but hope that he will come back to us. At this time, of course, many of us would be pleased to exchange the wintry air of the Maritimes for the somewhat warmer Sirocco of Colombo. We have received a letter from Don which comes too late for this issue but we shall look forward to further news from Ceylon.

I have agreed to edit the BULLETIN for 1957 with the understanding that I shall have the closest cooperation of the members. I wish to thank particularly the staff of the Provincial Library for their editorial help. I shall be pleased to receive any articles or suggestions.

The BULLETIN for 1957 will present an historical survey of library services in the Atlantic provinces.

I should like to wish all the members a most happy and successful New Year and to thank them for their great kindness to me during a recent illness.

Evelyn Campbell

Mr. Robert Rogers, Executive Librarian of the University of New Brunswick, left Fredericton on December 28 for Detroit, where he has been appointed to the staff of the Detroit Public Library as an Adult Assistant in the Home Reading Service Department.

After a brilliant academic career at the University of New Brunswick (B.A.1948), and at the University of Toronto (M.A. Philosophy 1950), Mr. Rogers was the winner of a Beaverbrook Overseas Scholarship. He spent 1950-51 at the Library School of the University of London, where, after the completion of his thesis, he was awarded the Diploma in Librarianship in 1953. He joined the staff of the University of New Brunswick Library in 1951 as Assistant Librarian, and in 1955 he was appointed Librarian.

In addition to his library work, Mr. Rogers has served as editor of The Fiddlehead, and has given much time and talent to the work of the Student Christian Movement, the Fredericton Council of Churches, the York-Sunbury Historical Society and the local branch of the United Nations Association in Canada. His published works include articles in the C.L.A. Bulletin and the M.L.A. Bulletin. His poems have appeared in The Fiddlehead, Saturday Night, Contact, Canadian Forum and Canadian Poetry Magazine. A chap-book, The White Monument, was published by Ryerson Press in 1955. His thesis Books and Pamphlets by New Brunswick Writers, 1890-1950, is a valuable contribution to New Brunswick bibliography.

His resignation is a great loss not only to the University of New Brunswick, where he has worked so energetically to improve the services offered by the Library, but also throughout the Maritimes, where he has been an extremely valuable officer and member of the N. B. and Maritime Library Associations. He has also been active in the work of the Canadian Library Association. The best wishes of his many friends go with him to Detroit in his new and challenging position.

Miss Betty Cooper has recently joined the staff of the Mount Allison Memorial Library in Sackville, N. B. Miss Cooper is a chartered librarian, and an ALA, a graduate of Brighton and London Library Schools. From 1948 to 1950, she was deputy librarian to the Institution of Naval Architects, London, where she compiled and had published a bibliography of its Scott Collection on naval architecture. In 1953, she became librarian to Aluminium Laboratories, Ltd., Banbury, Oxon. She has now joined the staff of the Mount Allison Library as assistant librarian (cataloguer).



At the November meeting of the Halifax Library Association, Miss Mary Cameron, Vice-President for Nova Scotia, on behalf of the Maritime Library Association, presented Mr. Donald A. Redmond with the M.L.A.'s gift. Mr. Redmond, who is on a year's leave of absence under the Colombo Plan, is shown above admiring the gift, while Mrs. Redmond looks on. Beside Mrs. Redmond is Miss Barbara Murray, who will be librarian at the Nova Scotia Technical College during Mr. Redmond's absence.

THE
NOVA SCOTIA

UNION CATALOG

by GLADYS BLACK

The Nova Scotia Union Catalogue is pleased to be able to report on its increased use during 1956. Scarcely a day has passed without at least one telephone request for the location of a book, and as the catalogue grows, chances of locating a wanted volume increase. Exclusive of these telephone requests and of the hundreds of our requests from the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries, Interlibrary Loan requests routed through our Union Catalogue, from within Nova Scotia and through the National Library from other Canadian and even one or two American libraries, have nearly doubled over 1955. 132 requests were filled, and only three had to be returned with the volume unlocated.

We have received, during 1956, 14,202 cards for inclusion in the Union Catalogue. During the same period, 13,506 entries have been incorporated into the Main Union Catalogue. Of these, 9343 were new entries, the rest being additional locations for titles already represented. A record of each of these 9343 new entries was sent to the National Library Union Catalogue. These figures show that we shall have to spend a few more hours on the Union Catalogue to keep up with the new additions!

Of the withdrawal records sent to us in 1956, 426 were for the last copy of a title in the Union Catalogue, and for these a withdrawal record was sent to the National Union Catalogue.

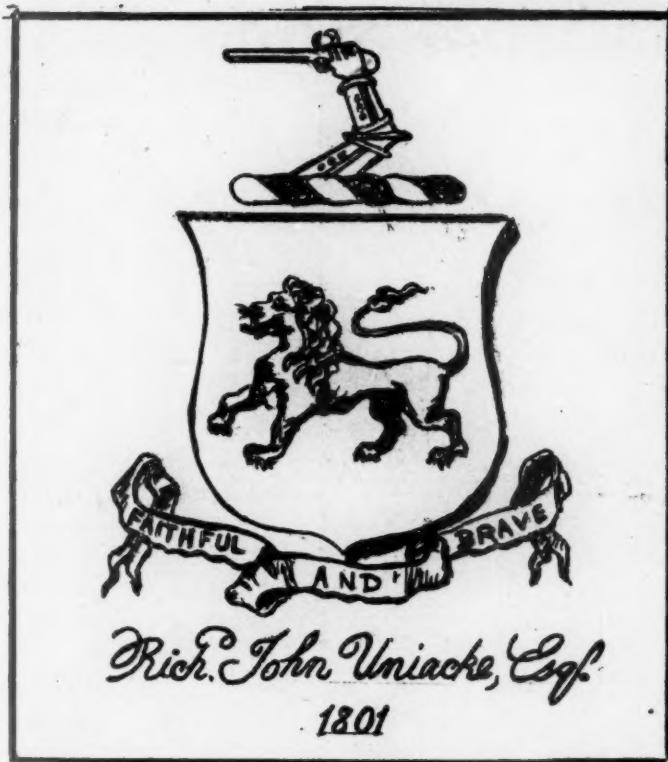
2327 Secondary Entry cards were also made and filed into the catalogue. These represent in the main joint authors and subjects of biographies.

Work of the stamping and cutting of the rolls of photographed cards is proceeding slowly, though not so slowly as we had feared, since we have had the help, in this job, of Miss Elliott's clerical assistant. All the Acadia University cards are stamped, cut and filed into one alphabet, and more than half of the Dalhousie University cards are stamped and cut. During the summer, we began to incorporate the Acadia and Dalhousie photographed cards into the Main Catalogue, editing the catalogue carefully in the process. By the end of the year, 1692 of these entries (A to Al) had been made.

Again, we thank you all for your co-operation in all kinds of ways, and hope that you will continue to make use of the services of the Union Catalogue, and of the other bibliographical aids we are accumulating.

THE LIBRARY OF RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1753-1830

by Shirley Elliott



The average visitor to Mount Uniacke, accustomed as he is today to the bright and glossy jacketed product of modern presses, will probably pause only a moment in the doorway of the Library. He will perhaps exclaim at the enormous size of Richard John Uniacke's custom made armchair, cast a casual glance at the shelves tightly packed with brown leather bound volumes, and then pass on to the end of the hall to admire the delicate pink and gold beauty of the French porcelain china displayed on a large mahogany chest of drawers.

Occasionally, however, a visitor has appeared - a professor, a teacher, a student of history, yes, even a librarian - whose curiosity is instantly aroused at the sight of these book laden shelves, and who has involuntarily asked the guide, "What sort of books are they?" Since up until now there has been no comprehensive listing of the titles, and the guide's duties do not take him beyond the rope-crossed doorway, the answer has been necessarily vague and unspecific. Consequently the Nova Scotia Travel Bureau of the Department of Trade and Industry, which is directly responsible for the administration of Uniacke House, requested the Provincial Library to undertake the compilation of a list which, in addition to its academic interest, would also serve as an inventory for the Department. Thus it was, that, one sunny morning in the summer of 1955, Alberta Letts and I, armed with a copious supply of scratch cards and sharpened lead pencils, embarked upon the thoroughly delightful task of penetrating the mysteries of Richard John's Library.

At the outset the temptation was to browse, picking at random among the books, on whose spines the gilt lettering had long ago been obliterated, but we soon evolved a system of working shelf by shelf, title by title, at the same time bringing together odd volumes of sets which had been separated for many years. Since the time at our disposal was necessarily limited, our plan was to make as simple an entry

as possible, with the name of the author, the place, the publisher, and date; no paging, but the number of volumes in the case of a multi-volume set. In some cases the title page was missing, as was instanced in a 17th century edition of Abraham Cowley, and such discrepancies, albeit provocative, added considerably to our task. As was frequently the case in the literature of the 18th and 19th centuries, many titles were pseudonymous, which sent us hurrying off to consult Cushing, and Halkett and Laing.

All the entries were carefully checked against the bibliographical sources in Halifax -- the Cambridge Bibliography of English literature, Lowndes' Bibliographers' manual, the British Museum Catalogue, Allibone's Critical dictionary of English literature, and the Dictionary of national biography, to mention only a few. It was a most absorbing task, punctuated at intervals by an especially interesting find, as for example, an item of early Nova Scotia (of which there were disappointingly few); a provocative title, such as Sam Syntax's description of the cries of London (London, n.d.), Old maids, their varieties, characters, and conditions (London, 1835), and an inscription, such as that appearing on the flyleaf of an ornately bound Bible, "From the Most Gracious Marchioness of Rockingham to little Mary, 1792." Finally, the list of several hundred titles was classified under general subject headings, e.g.: History, Geography, Travel, Literature, Religion, Philosophy, Law, Political Economy, Government, Education and Agriculture, with sub-divisions within the larger classifications.

It is a matter of general regret that so little material has been preserved for us today concerning the life of Richard John Uniacke, whose dynamic figure played such a vital role in our Province's early history. A perusal of this completed list provides a rare insight into the mind and character of the man who, so history reports, spent much of his time, especially in later years, among the books which he had gathered about him through his lifetime. Here is a typical gentleman's library - the quiet, dignified setting for rows of books bound in rich brown leather, each one bearing the bookplate of the owner. Since the majority of the books bear this plate, and were published prior to Uniacke's death in 1830, we can assume that these were the books of his own choice, and that the library exists today substantially as it did a century and a quarter ago. The major addition since that period has been the collection of theological books of mid-19th century origin, bearing the signatures of Uniacke's son, Robert Fitzgerald, onetime rector of St. George's church and his wife, Elizabeth Franklin, who was apparently also of a religious turn of mind.

Uniacke was 21 years of age when he first came to Nova Scotia from Ireland, by way of the West Indies and Philadelphia, in 1774. He returned to Dublin, however, in 1777, where he completed his apprenticeship as an attorney at the King's Inn, to be subsequently admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia on April 3, 1781. Apparently Uniacke first began assembling a library during this sojourn in the Old Country, for several of his books bear the Dublin imprint of this period - Raynal's Philosophical and political history (1774), Henry Howe's Sketches of the history of man (1779), Wilson's History of the reign of Philip the second (1777), and MacIntosh's Travels in Europe (1779). Other titles with an earlier imprint, but bearing a second person's name, obviously came to Uniacke second hand, e.g. Clarendon's History of the rebellion (1719), Smollett's History of England (1757) Colly Cibber's Lives of the poets (1753), as well as works of the classical writers Horace, Vergil, Livy, Cicero and Homer.

Here was a man intensely interested in the course of human events, as the large number of books in history, geography, biography, travel, and political economy bears ample evidence. With the advent of the American and French Revolutions came a flood of controversial political literature, of which many titles found their way into the possession of this zealous young lawyer and politician of the new Colony -- Adam Smith's Wealth of nations (1776), Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws (1768), Thoughts on the present state of affairs with America, by William Fulteney (1778), Political essays concerning the present state of the British Empire (1772), and many others. One may well conjecture to what extent Uniacke's reading affected the character of his participation in the early political life of Nova Scotia. Nor has Uniacke neglected the tools of his profession, for there are many law books to be found, including an edition of Blackstone's Commentaries (1771), The attorney's practice in the Court of the King's Bench, by a Gentleman of the Inner Temple (1759), and several copies of Uniacke's own Statutes at large of Nova Scotia, published by John Howe in 1805, to mention only a few.

Literature takes a prominent position on the shelves -- there are whole sets of the works of Moliere, Swift and Voltaire, while poetry, particularly that of the Romantic poets, is well represented, including two remarkably fine sets of a 10 volume édition of Scott, published by Constable in Edinburgh in 1823. Fiction, too, is not forgotten--Defoe, Fielding, Richardson, Maria Edgeworth, "Monk" Lewis, William

Gödwin all find a place and, from appearances, were apparently well read. Turning to religion, the number of Bibles and prayer books, of all sizes and shapes, is legion, and there appeared to be so much duplication that I am afraid we were not too conscientious in fully listing them. Visitors to Uniacke House will recall the 12 chairs flanking the left side of the front hall, which were provided for the servants' use at family prayers. It is reasonable to suppose that each servant also had his own prayer book, in addition to those used by the large family connection. Books on education, particularly elementary texts in English, French, Latin, and Greek, are common, which would lead one to believe that the Uniacke children (of whom there were 12), might have received their early education at home. French language titles occur so frequently that one would assume that Uniacke himself must have been fairly proficient in that tongue.

There remains a final grouping of titles which we found to be particularly interesting, those books of a practical or scientific nature -- do-it-yourself books -- which were probably purchased with the purpose of improving the estate -- Select mechanical exercises, showing how to construct clocks, orreries, and sun-dials (London, 1773); on planting and rural ornament (London, 1803); The theory and practice of warming and ventilating public buildings (London, 1825); and Essays on the management of the dairy (London, 1816), to mention only a few. Nor is domestic economy neglected -- there are cook books, including The cook's oracle (London, 1822), and another in Dutch, and handbooks on practical medicine, for example, Buchan's Domestic medicine (12th ed., 1791), which must have come into frequent use in this large family.

These titles that I have mentioned, only a few of many hundreds, will serve to indicate, in some measure at least, the nature of Uniacke's library. It is not a valuable library, from the standpoint of the antiquarian and the bookseller, for there are few first editions, and the titles could be duplicated with little difficulty. It is, however, as I have previously indicated, a splendid example of a gentleman's library of the early 19th century and at the same time serves as a means of insight into the mind and personality of this brilliant, yet controversial, figure in Nova Scotia's history.

LIBRARYLITERATURENOTES

by ANNIE MCKAY

"INTERLIBRARY LOANS AND COOPERATION" stresses the need for using consideration and common sense when requesting loans or help in reference questions. (Special Libraries, Jan. 1957)

With respect to loans, it would be well for librarians to brush up once in a while on the code drawn up by the ACRL of the ALA. They would be reminded that "interlibrary loan service is a courtesy and a privilege, not a right, and is dependant upon the cooperation of many libraries."

As for reference questions, three do's for librarians to observe before requesting help from another librarian are given. 1) Make sure that the question is understood completely. 2) Check all sources at hand; make record of indexes used, and subject headings covered, and pass along this information to the other librarian. 3) Try the proper department of the public library, if it is at all possible, but don't expect its staff to spend an extra amount of time helping you.

Another appeal to librarians to observe the code and not send requests "hit or miss . . . without first having done all in (their) power to verify a title's location and to check with the nearest bibliographical center to ascertain exactly where that book may be located". The use of the standard interlibrary loan form also is urged. (Library Journal, Dec. 1956)

ASLIB PERIODICALS: As from January, 1957, Aslib Information and Aslib Proceedings are to be incorporated into one new monthly publication, with the title of Aslib Proceedings: incorporating Aslib Information. The contents of the new bulletin will include members' letters, reports of Branch and Group activities, and reports of major decisions of the Council. (Aslib Information, Nov. 1956)

S. L. A. TRANSLATIONS CENTRE: A central depositary for the translations of scientific publications, now done at various institutions in the United States, has been made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation to the S. L. A. It will include translations from Russian, previously held at the Library of Congress. Translations may be borrowed or photocopies obtained from the Science Translations Centre, The John Crerar Library, 86 East Randolph St., Chicago 1, Illinois. (Aslib Information, Dec. 1956)

COPYRIGHT LAWS : A compilation of the copyright laws, rules, etc. of 85 countries, and of the conventions of Berne, Washington, etc., has been published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington. Prepared by UNESCO in cooperation with the Copyright Office of the U.S. and the Industrial Property Dept. of the Board of Trade of the U.K., "Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World" is entirely in English, in a 2,000-page loose-leaf binder. (Library Journal, Dec. 15, 1956)

RECLASSIFICATION : From Dewey to L.C. Michigan State University Library plans to reclassify its 700,000 volume collection; approximate cost \$250,000, approximate time, 10 years. (Library Journal, Dec. 15, 1956)

GRANT FOR LIBRARY RESEARCH : The Ford Foundation has made a 5-year grant of \$5,000,000 to establish and maintain the Council on Library Research, Inc. The Council will carry out programs, chiefly through grants-in-aid to institutions and individuals, to increase co-operation in the selection and use of library resources, and to make use of technological developments for the benefit of library users.

President of the Council is Verner W. Clapp, formerly Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress. The new organization's address is 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC. (Aslib Information, Nov. 1956; ALA Bulletin, Nov. 1956)

NEW VENTURE : A picture loan collection, made up partly of original paintings (for rent and for sale) and framed reproductions (for rent only) has been built up during the past 2½ years at St. Catharines Public Library. It has taken some time for the idea to become popular, but now about half the pictures are in circulation. The reasons people give for borrowing pictures are varied and amusing. Even though the borrower's purpose may be only to take away the bare look from a newly painted room, the library staff feel it is an undertaking worth carrying on. (Feliciter, Nov. 1956)

SALARIES : Always of interest is news of new salary schedules that have been approved by the powers-that-be. Saskatchewan Library Association Bulletin, Dec. 1956, reports new scales for Provincial Government libraries and Regina Public Library. There are three grades of Librarian in each schedule. For the Provincial Government Libraries the range from initial salary for Librarian I to the maximum for Librarian III is \$312 to \$5100. For Regina P.L. it is \$3400 to \$5100.

LIBRARIES TO THE RESCUE of overcrowded homes. Grace T. Stevenson, guest editor (A.L.A. Bulletin, Nov. 1956) cites a clipping, received from a correspondent in England, headed "Refuge from Television". It told of the establishment in a few libraries of "Homework Rooms", for the use of students who found it difficult to study at home.

"THE FUTURE OF THE BOOK" is the feature article in Alberta Library Association Bulletin, Dec. 1956. Written by Dr. Alexander Calhoun, the A.L.A.'s honorary president for 1956-57, it sets out the facts as to the present use of the book and the competition it is up against from mass media and the materialism, tensions, and craze for speed of the modern way of life. Nowadays "intellectuals" are treated with contempt as eggheads." Despite the low percentage of adult readers, as shown by statistics, Dr. Calhoun is "not dubious about public libraries having a future. But it will be a different future... Prospective librarians should take a long look at this situation (a rapidly changing world) and in their university training give a good deal of attention to scientific subjects while not neglecting the humanities."

DICTIONARY PLEASE: While scanning the literature for the above notes, we tripped over this: "The purpose of the demonstration will be to show the technical and scientific possibilities inherent in automation of the information retrieval-delivery phase of library and documentation operations." (Special Libraries Association Bulletin, Dec. 1956) Those interested in retrieving will find more information on the subject in Library Journal, Jan. 15, 1957.

A. L. A. RECEIVES GRANT : A commendable grant of \$26,000 has been made to the American Library Association by the Lilly Endowment Inc., "to promote more extensive and imaginative use of library resources by undergraduate students. (Saturday Review, Feb. 2, 1957)

LIBRARIAN VISITS HALIFAX & SYDNEY

Miss Jessie Miffen, Supervisor of Regional Libraries for Newfoundland, spent a short time in Halifax and Sydney on her way to St. John's. Jessie was the guest of the Ambassador Book Company at their Book Fair in Toronto the latter part of January. Jessie's visit provided an opportunity to discuss material for the M. L. A. Bulletin, and also the Annual Conference of the Association which will be held in Sydney this year.

LIBRARY RESOURCES OF YARMOUTH - PAST - PRESENT - FUTURE

by GRACE S. LEWIS, Secretary, Yarmouth Public Library Board.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, a number of men and one woman of Yarmouth assembled together and made the decision to found a circulating library. They drew up a list of desirable books for such a library, and commissioned one of the many Yarmouth sea-captains to buy them in England. Thus the first "public" library in Nova Scotia, and one of the very earliest in what is now Canada, was founded and given the name of the Yarmouth Book Society. Its first home was in the Starr House, residence of great-grandfather James Starr, on Main Street. The deep cupboard where it stood is still to be seen in the sitting-room, and the catalogue and other papers concerning this library are still treasured.

In the long years that followed there were numerous Sunday school and church libraries assembled for the Sabbath observers. Today, the only church library of which we often hear is that of St. Ambrose Cathedral, a fairly new library. Other book clubs or lending libraries were conducted in the town during later years, a fee being charged to members.

The Book Society has had different homes. Eventually, in 1874, land was deeded to trustees for the use of the Milton Library, as it had now been named. On that deeded land the late Mrs. Robert Cale and her sister, Miss Clara Killam, built and presented to the Society in 1889, the Milton Library - the small and rather attractive wooden building on the west side of Main Street. Here, until a very few years ago, books and magazines were lent to the members every Saturday evening. Funds for the purchase of the magazines were raised from the interest on a small legacy left by Mrs. Cale, and from the members' fees. For many years the running expenses were contributed by the late Miss Clara Cale. The building and library are now under control of the Milton Library and Improvement Society. When Mr. Peter Grossman was Provincial Librarian he visited this library and made an assessment of its contents. In it may be found a number of bound volumes of the Yarmouth Herald for early years, a considerable collection of older books of varying values, and many bound volumes of magazines. Mr. Grossman advised the authorities to keep the latter for their value as reference material. There are also many unbound magazines for past years. At present this library is not functioning.

The first free public library of Yarmouth was opened in 1872, when the Hon. L.E. Baker placed a large collection of books and curiosities upstairs in his building on Central St., to be used as a town library and museum. This library was open to the public once a week.

The first annual report of the Yarmouth Public Library and Museum stated that this library had an average annual circulation of 4,000 books. Its museum collection was "presented by shipmasters and others". When Mr. Baker died in 1899 he left this library and museum along with \$8,000 for a free public library and museum for Yarmouth, on condition a similar amount be raised and put into the charge of a suitable organization. A committee of Yarmouth ladies, chiefly members of the Kritosophian Club, led by Miss Theo Goudie, worked enthusiastically to collect the money, and in December, 1904, paid more than the stated amount to the Treasurer of the Yarmouth Public Library and Museum, which was formed that year under the Provincial Library Act. The Baker bequest had then increased to over \$9,000, and that sum was invested in Town of Yarmouth bonds. Of the money collected by the ladies, Captain E. Kelley (my great-uncle) had given \$2,500. In his will he left to the library the income of \$10,000.

On January 10, 1905, Mr. Herbert Killam was elected Librarian, at a salary of \$200 a year, payable quarterly. On March 1, 1905, the Yarmouth Public Library was opened in Bakin's Block, at the foot of Collins Street. Later, until damaged in a bad fire, it occupied rooms in the Y.M.C.A. building, in the space now the Red Triangle Room. Then a small store on John Street housed the library and a reading-room for a short time, and much of the collection was stored at the Milton Library, and in a private building belonging to one of the trustees. The museum collection was largely transferred to the Yarmouth Academy, and eventually lost in the fire which destroyed that lovely old structure.

After considering various buildings and sites, the Committee finally selected the brick structure which houses the library today. A private residence, elegant when it was built, it had been used as a home for the Canadian Womens' Army Corps, and belonged to the Government of Canada. It was bought for \$8,000 for the Yarmouth Public Library and Museum in January, 1946.

Following the disastrous fire at the Y.M.C.A. building, many citizens of Yarmouth offered money, land, books or material for the benefit of the library, and one lady offered

to build and equip a children's wing at her own expense, provided that a library building itself could be erected. Authorities in government, law, architecture and library practice have been consulted. Some have been invited to Yarmouth, while in other instances trustees and officers of the library have been delegated to visit and consult suitable authorities in other places, for the purpose of learning what and how to build, and how to organize better library facilities for our public.

Many of the interested people of both town and municipality know that the land north of the Court House, behind the War Memorial, would likely be available for a library building at the appropriate time. Present owners of the land - the Town of Yarmouth and the Municipality of Yarmouth - have let this fact be known to the officers and trustees of the Public Library.

There are two other libraries which should be mentioned. At the Vocational High School is a small working library for the students. The main library is in the English department in charge of the teacher. Although good books and periodicals are on the shelves there, together with the Encyclopedia Britannica and copies of the National Geographic Magazine, these are not nearly sufficient for the needs of the school. Funds for this purpose are as yet inadequate. In each classroom, also, there are books and periodicals required for the subject taught in that room.

The Consolidated Memorial High School library seems to have been somewhat more fortunate. It has a room of its own where study periods may be spent. The collection of books, periodicals and pamphlets is gradually growing; grants from the Province equaling those from the Town. Interested friends make gifts to this library, and there are many fine editions in the English and foreign languages sections, and excellent books in other subjects.



GIFT TO ACADIA

Early in December, the Acadia University Library received a large and welcome gift of over 1800 volumes from Dr. George Russell Bancroft. This collection covers a wide variety of subjects, including biochemistry, biology, classics, history, literature and religion. It is a most welcome gift, as it fills many gaps in the library's holdings in these various fields, and in other cases, it provides needed second copies of books already in the library. Dr. Bancroft is a graduate of Acadia, and is a retired professor of biochemistry at Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY CO-OPERATION IN HALIFAX - Some Highlights From a Recent Panel Discussion - Douglas Lochhead

Inter-library co-operation in Halifax was the subject of a panel discussion at a recent meeting of the Halifax Library Association held at Dalhousie on January 7th, 1957. Chairman of the panel was Miss Kathleen Currie; panelists were Miss Mary Cameron and Mr. Douglas Lochhead. A third member, Sister Francis Dolores, was unavoidably detained because of a severe snow storm.

What follows is a selection of extracts from the written statements of all three panel members. The choice is entirely my own, and I make apology to my fellow panelists if I have been guilty of removing some of their pertinent remarks too far out of context. It has not been possible to publish the full texts of each speech.

Library Co-operation on the local level - some objectives, observations, etc.

Miss Cameron: "... I should like to emphasize the fine spirit of co-operation which exists between all the libraries and librarians in Halifax. We must agree that our helpful-neighbour policy is on a very informal basis, but, I believe, on a very satisfactory one."

Sister Francis Dolores: "Co-operation ... on the local level must take cognizance of the problems and difficulties peculiar to libraries in our region, and thereby rule out some of the widely publicized co-operative projects feasible in larger centers."

Mr. Lochhead: "It has always been a pleasure to work with the librarians of Halifax. I like the present state of co-operation, but in the years ahead, we will have to work more closely together, once our libraries have gained adequate basic resources, when the time comes for expensive specialized purchasing, etc."

Sister Francis Dolores: "paraphrased by Robert Leigh, (Public Library) objectives are 'to serve the community as a general center of reliable information and to provide opportunity and encouragement for people of all ages to educate themselves continuously' ... Persons outside the academic community which supports a ... university library are entitled to some service from the institution.. it is evident that there is a mutual responsibility for co-operation."

Co-operative Buying

Miss Cameron: "Since the H.M.L. opened at the end of 1951, we naturally have sought to provide the service expected of a public library, and also to co-operate in every way

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY CO-OPERATION IN HALIFAX (Cont.)

with other libraries in the city. This co-operation can be considered from two approaches, viz. Buying, and second, Service. ... with Dalhousie, we arranged to buy alternate years of such annuals as Who's Who. However, we were not long in operation before we realized that such an arrangement would not work with us ..."

Mr. Lochhead: "...especially at this stage in our development I feel it is more efficient and probably less expensive to purchase all the smaller-priced reference books we need. If the Public Library has a long and up-to-date run of Whitaker, that is fine. But if we find we need it also we will get it. And so on title for title .. Later on I hope we will work more closely on this problem ... meet regularly and map out plans for purchasing over a long period."

Text Books, etc.

Miss Cameron: "When ordering books in subject fields, we deliberately avoid acquiring texts which we know have been assigned to any local college classes. This does not mean that we refuse to buy a text if it is the best material on a given subject. If we do buy such a book, it is shelved in the closed stack. We may as well face it. To leave a university text on the open shelf is just asking for its disappearance."

Sister Francis Dolores: "... even college libraries have no responsibility to supply texts for student users, unless it might be for the extension department of such an institution trying to meet the needs of deserving candidates.. Guy R. Lyle in his College Library Administration concedes the necessity of purchasing science textbooks."

Mr. Lochhead: "At Dalhousie, except in such subjects as Biology, Classics, and some others, we attempt to avoid texts when possible."

Inter-Library Loan

Miss Cameron: "If this service is required from a library outside the city by a faculty member or a student, we refer them to their university library. If a citizen borrower requires a book which we do not have and we know is in the university library, we advise the university reference librarian and send the borrower directly to the library."

Sister Francis Dolores: "On the part of university libraries, possibilities for service to extramural readers should be restricted only in isolated cases - where such service

would interfere with the services due the academic community ... No doubt, there are materials in the academic libraries of our area which are not, and sometimes cannot be duplicated in our other libraries - are we willing to share these?"

Mr. Lochhead: "'Borrowing Libraries are under the obligation to consider interlibrary loan service as a courtesy and a privilege, rather than as a right ... borrowing libraries should restrict their requests to absolutely essential items.' (Wilson & Tauber The University Library) In Halifax we lend more than we borrow... this is part of our responsibility to the community, but whether we are public or university library, we must remember our first responsibility, to the tax-paying citizen, or the fee-paying student."

There is not space to quote from the discussions relating to reference department co-operation, student training in the use of libraries, and the host of other subjects mentioned in the contributions by the panel members and in the discussion that followed. Despite two power failures and a blown fuse the meeting was judged a success. This profitable discussion was just another example of the really excellent library co-operation that exists in the Halifax area.

NOVA SCOTIANA - 1956 - Shirley Elliott

Bird, William Richard.

Off-trail in Nova Scotia. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 314p.
illus.

Chapin, Miriam.

Atlantic Canada. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 179p.

DeGarthe, William E.

This is Peggy's cove, Nova Scotia, Canada. (Halifax, Allen print, c1956). unp. illus. maps.

Gilligan, Edmund.

Shoe the wild mare. New York, Knopf, (1956) 112p. illus.

Godfrey, William Earl.

...Some Canadian birds; illus. by John Crosby. Ottawa, National museum, 1956. 44p. illus. tabs.

Grant, Mrs. Hilda Kay (Jan Hilliard, pseud.)

The Jameson girls. Toronto, Abelard-Schuman, 1956. 240p.

Grant, John Webster.

World church: achievement or hope? Toronto, United Church publishing house, (c1956) 51p.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler.

Sam Slick in pictures; the best of the humour of Thomas Chandler Haliburton; illus. by C.W. Jefferys. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 201p. illus.

Halifax symphony society. Women's auxiliary.

Kitchen notes: a collection of tested recipes. 89p. illus.

Henson, Guy.

Looking ahead in the Atlantic provinces; education as a factor in regional development. Toronto, Canadian association for adult education, 1956. 19p.

Knight, Frank.

The Bluenose pirate, a story for boys and girls. London, Macmillan, 1956. 258p. illus.

MacFarlane, Constance I.

Irish moss in the Maritime provinces. Halifax, Nova Scotia research foundation, 1956. 20p. illus. bibliog.

Maura, Sister (Mary Power)

The Sisters of Charity, Halifax. Toronto, Ryerson, (1956) 269p. illus. ports.

Murphy, George Henry.

Wood, hay and stubble. (Antigonish, Casket printing and publishing co., 1956) 143p.

Nova Scotia. Department of trade and industry.

Directory of manufactures, 1956. Halifax, The Department, 1956. 102p.

Nova Scotia. Department of trade and industry. Travel bureau.

Nova Scotia camera tour. Halifax, The Department, 1956. unp. illus. (col.)

Raddall, Thomas Head.

The wings of night, a novel of Nova Scotia. New York, Doubleday, 1956. 319p.

Tomkinson, Constance.

Les girls. Boston, Little Brown, 1956. 274p.